

THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • MARCH 1965

## WHAT DO THE "EMERGING NATIONS" WANT FROM US?

EIGHTY U.N. COUNTRIES SEEK GUARANTEED PROSPERITY  
FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD by Jeff Endrst



THE GREAT FLUORIDATION CONTROVERSY by John Thomas  
WHAT CAN WE EXPECT OF THE MOON? by Isaac Asimov  
THE FIRST AIRMAN ACROSS AMERICA by Tom Mahoney

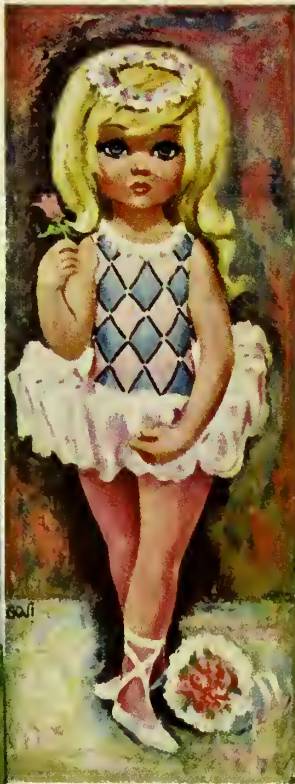


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# LEGION

Magazine

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

# The Slash in Veterans' Services

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

*Laurel E. Johnson*

ON JANUARY 13, the Veterans Administration ordered the closing by June 30 of 11 hospitals, four domiciliary homes, and 16 regional offices. Detailed information about the order and The American Legion's response are reported on pages 27 and 29 of this magazine.

The proposed cutback represents the most sweeping and least justifiable assault on the national system of veterans' care since the Economy Act of 1933. If it stands, it will signal the end of the veterans' medical and hospital program as we know it.

Unlike the Economy Act, which the Congress itself revoked in a matter of months, this is not the work of national legislators who bear responsibility for veterans' laws. It is not the work of outside reformers such as those who staffed the Hoover and Bradley Commissions. It is the work of a small, strategically-placed band of career bureaucrats bent on purging a meaningful veterans' benefits program in the name of dollar economies.

The axe raised by the VA on January 13 was made and sharpened in the U.S. Bureau of the Budget.

For 20 years, through four changes of national administrations, the Budget Bureau staff has chopped away at VA requests for appropriations to finance vital services. Their anti-veteran bias is as subtle as it is arbitrary; they simply set the next year's spending allowance below actual need and tell VA officials to cut services accordingly.

The manner in which the January order was announced, and VA's subsequent efforts to justify it, leave little doubt that the Budget Bureau experts were calling the shots.

Members of Congress were not consulted—were not even informed of the decision until one hour before it was made public. The American Legion and other veterans organizations were neither consulted nor informed in advance. Somebody wanted to be sure the deed was done without benefit of advice or protests from knowledgeable pro-veteran sources.

The VA described the order as a regrouping of services; in fact, it would eliminate services due veterans under the law. According to the published line, the move would permit more efficient, better quality operations; in fact, it will deny service altogether to some disabled and ill veterans, and add operating delays and confusion. It might result in annual savings of \$23.5 million, as the agency contends; it will exact an incalculable cost in both dollars and suffering from those veterans and their dependents least able to bear it.

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate majority leader, protested in specifics on the Senate Floor. The Miles City General Hospital, one of the 11 slated to close, "serves an immense, sparsely settled area, not only of my State, but of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming," he said. "With its closing, the distances which veterans in the region will have to travel for hospital care at the nearest veterans facility will be increased anywhere from 300 miles upward."

Fort Harrison, the hospital nearest to Miles City, has been operating at, or near, its patient capacity. How many of the 1,000 patients treated at Miles City last year will find accommodations there? How many will be within visiting range of their families? Who will provide or finance the transportation required?

Hospitals to be closed were selected on the basis of poor physical condition and low patient demand, the VA explained. The explanation begs the facts. In at least three instances—Rutland Heights, Mass.; Lincoln, Neb.; and Miles City—the hospitals operated at or near capacity in recent years, and their physical plants are currently rated "good" or "fair to good" by the VA itself. The Miles City VA hospital was brand new in 1951.

The advantage of affiliating veterans' hospitals with medical universities also was cited. Eighty-nine VA hospitals now have such affiliation. If this is a "must" for adequate performance, then the remaining 79 veterans facilities and nine out of ten of all private and public hospitals in the country ought to be closed.

The Congress time and again has made it clear that veterans with non-service-connected ills and no way of paying for private hospitalization are fully entitled to VA care. Repeated studies have shown that a vast majority of these VA patients are in desperate financial straits. More than one-half of them are receiving neuropsychiatric care. Are they fair game for economizers?

The question applies with even more force to the proposed shutdown of four of the 18 VA domiciliary homes. These supervised shelters, first authorized by the federal government in 1865, provide the bare necessities of life and incidental medical care for veterans disabled by age and illness. With few exceptions, they have no family ties, no skills, no hope of surviving alone. Their average income is \$66 a month, their average age 68.

As Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia observed on the Senate Floor: "The closing down (of domiciliaries) will furnish a great deal of material for the War on Poverty, because these men do not own a thing on earth. . . . It will only add to the complexity of the problems which confront us in this country in dealing with distress, with poverty, and those who are unable to help themselves."

It is said that the elimination of some 3,500 domiciliary beds will be offset in part by expanded Social Security coverage and the planned development of the VA's new nursing bed program. According to the most recent VA figures, less than 25 per cent of veterans in the domiciliary homes were eligible for Social Security income. The 4,000-bed nursing bed program, 18 months after its initial authorization, boasts a grand total of 46 beds.

The wholesale closing of regional offices, like the hospital shutdown, would put more time and distance between the veteran and the needed service. We know from experience



that the best way to present a question or case is person-to-person, files in hand, at the local VA office. After June 30, the "local" office serving Juneau, Alaska, will be Seattle—2,000 round-trip miles away.

For residents of eight states, doing business with VA will mean crossing state lines. Their communications problem is apt to be further aggravated by differences in pertinent state laws and procedures. Laws affecting questions of guardianship, real estate contracts, declaration of competency and many other issues frequently vary in adjacent states.

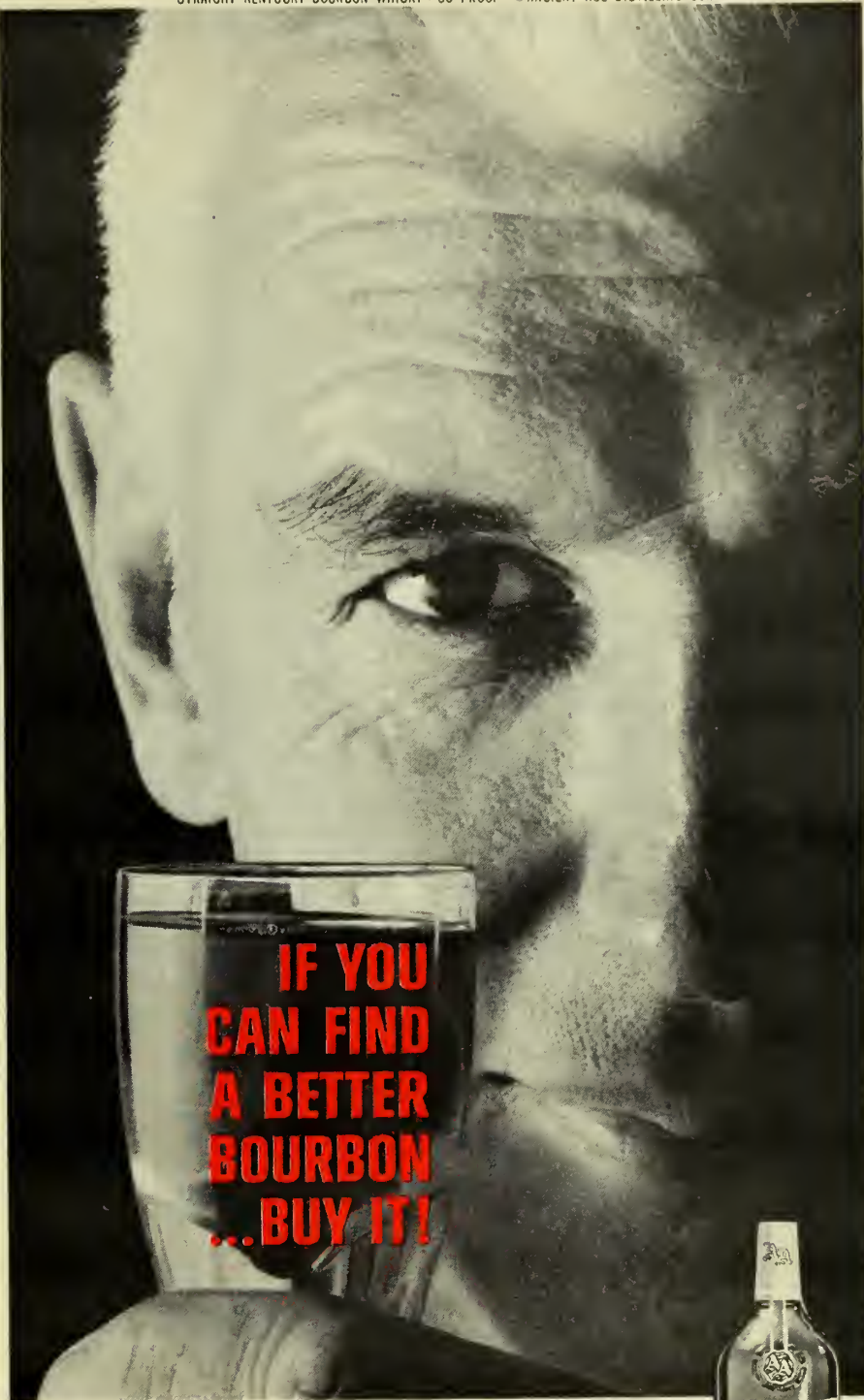
On Jan. 28, I testified before the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs of the Senate's larger committee on Labor and Public Welfare. It was clearly understood that the VA shutdown is an act not of the lawmakers but of the Administration, and if the facilities are to be saved an appeal should be made directly to the President. On this, I testified as follows:

"Previous witnesses have vigorously criticized the manner in which the closing order was announced and executed. No notice was given interested parties so that their views could be . . . considered. The action was abrupt, requiring phase-out within a few short months . . . The inadequacy of the reasons presented by the VA for closing, and the inconsiderate manner in which the order was effected, are completely inconsistent with the way in which the VA usually conducts itself . . . These factors convince us that the responsibility to close the 31 installations rests not primarily with the Veterans Administration but with the Budget Bureau . . ."

I noted that President Kennedy and the Congress had authorized, between them, 4,000 nursing care beds in the VA, *over and above the regular medical beds*, yet the Budget Bureau has required VA to use funds for the operation of nursing care beds from its hospital budget.

The American Legion has thrown its entire resources into the battle for reconsideration of the VA cutback. At this writing, powerful allies in both Houses of Congress and among other veterans' organizations have joined us in the field. The all-important job now is to alert and enlist the support of every individual who can help head off this unjust and ill-conceived plan.

What can you do? First, get the facts. Read the full story of the order, its impact, and the reasoning behind it. Write to the President in Washington. Tell him why you are concerned. Ask him if this attack on veterans' benefits is in line with his idea of the government's historic acknowledgement of its obligation to those who served the nation in time of war.



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# EDITOR'S CORNER

## CAN PROSPERITY BE GUARANTEED?

ON PAGE 12 is an article "What Do the Emerging Nations Want From Us?" by Jeff Endrst. Endrst, originally a Czechoslovakian, where he was Prague correspondent for a U.S. press service, is presently a special correspondent to the United Nations in New York, and a U.S. citizen. Mr. Endrst points up the fact that the world's tropical and subtropical nations, which are commonly referred to as "undeveloped" or "emerging" nations, form a solid bloc on many matters in the UN and outvote the rest of the UN by 79 to 35 since Indonesia went through with her threat to withdraw.

The article discusses their UN plan to develop their economies with artificial trade and industrial supports and guarantees from the rest of the world. As a powerful UN voting bloc that is neither East nor West, these nations are now nicknamed "the Third World." For readers who like to count noses, here is a breakdown of the UN General Assembly members when split into "Third World" and "Rest of the World" camps. How many of them can you locate? In this breakdown, the communist and non-communist industrial nations are in one camp.

### Third World

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia.

### Rest of World

Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, Nationalist China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, Soviet Union, Great Britain, United States and Yugoslavia.

### Unreal

The Third World has voted as a solid bloc that their prosperity be guaranteed along the lines discussed in Mr. Endrst's article.

Americans will think that some of the proposals are at once outrageous, naive and unreal.

If you consider what would be necessary to carry them out nothing becomes more obvious than that they would require the United States to destroy the private enterprise system. The plan could not be carried out without such socialistic controls of our own economy as would destroy the individual drive and energy that produces the wealth that the Third World wants us to share with them.

Yet some of the 79 Third World nations are friendly to us and very much dedicated to democracy and private enterprise. Not a few of their leaders privately admit that one of their greatest problems is to get their own people to develop the drive, initiative, energy and willingness to work hard which, above all, is a keystone to national prosperity.

So it should be noted that while all 79 have gone along with the idea that the rest of the world should guarantee their prosperity—and will probably make this official UN policy—the leadership is provided by a nucleus of the most aggressive of the 79. These include Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Pakistan, Panama, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Zambia. Most of these are new countries, with little experience in self government. By and large, the more experienced the country the less it believes that prosperity is as simple as the plan of the Third World envisions it to be.

Finally, readers may wonder what happens when the plan is adopted by a majority vote in the UN. The answer: Nothing.

To the degree that the plan is naive it will do further damage to the reputation of the United Nations.

To the degree that it offends public opinion in countries like the United States it will tend to hurt the Third World by increasing popular resistance to such programs as U.S. foreign aid.

And to the degree that it wastes time chasing rainbows, it only postpones the opportunity of the Third World countries to move along with other nations in the UN toward realistic solutions of their terrible economic problems. In no sense will UN adoption of the plan require the industrial nations to take action.

### THE "SINISTER" LOBBIES

MARSHA ELLIS, a high school student in Madison, Wisconsin, wrote us a letter asking us to give her some information on lobbying to help her prepare a school paper. We tried to tell her all about lobbying that we knew, and found out that it might take us three years to write the letter, in view of the complexity of the subject and all that could be said about it. So we gave up and settled by answering just one question she asked: "Why does The American Legion lobby?"

As lobbying is viewed by some as a vicious practice of unprincipled people, and as The American Legion is famous for its lobby, hence is sometimes viewed

as a vicious outfit doing an unprincipled thing, we decided we'd like to pass along the thoughts we expressed on why there are lobbies in our letter to Marsha. We quote in part:

"Lobbying is part of the American system of government. The people elect representatives, and that means, of course, that the Congressmen are supposed to represent the people. How do the Congressmen know what the people are interested in? Lobbies tell them. Each lobby speaks just for its own interests. The Congressman, being approached by all the lobbies and knowing who they are, gets from them a very clear picture of what the various groups want. No Congressman could be expected to go out and find this out for himself—it is just more than a Congressman could do.

"Why does The American Legion lobby? you ask. The American Legion is the major organization interested in the welfare of the nation's war veterans. In addition, it has staked out for itself an interest in just about everything that is for the general welfare of the United States. This is a very broad field. Unlike most lobbies, it deals with the good of the country rather than the personal interests of our members. We are interested in education, national security, the welfare of children, employment, care of the aged, etc. If this seems strange—it really isn't.

"In going to war we were asked to offer our lives for the preservation of America, and nothing was more natural for a soldier than to say to himself: If America is worth dying for in war, its welfare is worth working for in peace—and if it isn't, then it was wrong to send us out to risk death for it.

"So, of course, we have a lobby to make known to Congress the laws that we would like to see enacted, or opposed, for the good of the nation, just as our lobby also makes known to Congress the laws that we want enacted, or opposed, for the welfare of the nation's war veterans.

"Just about everybody is represented by one or more lobbies. The teachers lobby through their organization, the National Education Association. Nearly all laborers have lobbies in their unions. Doctors have a lobby in The American Medical Association, lawyers in The American Bar Association, manufacturers in The National Association of Manufacturers, farmers in both the Grange and the National Farm Bureau."

Right now, as you will read elsewhere in this issue, there has been a big cutback in federal veterans' services, which is a harbinger of more to come if nobody vigorously represents veterans. At stake are not just the details of the cutback, but two major questions of federal philosophy: (1) Should a veteran, whose claims are based on services rendered, be subordinated to the welfare level of those who ask without having rendered a service? (2) Should veterans who live outside big metropolitan areas be given a second-class status because computers say they should? How can anyone, without a lobby, grapple with bureaucracy on these broad issues? He can't.

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## ASSAULTS ON U.S. ABROAD.

## FOREIGN AID ON WANE.

## "RIGHT TO WORK" OUT?

# DATELINE WASHINGTON



Between mid-1962 and the end of 1964, the United States has suffered 51 assaults on its honor and destruction of its property abroad.

Disclosure of the detailed list, by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio), has startled Members of Congress, especially since many of the incidents occurred in countries which have been beneficiaries of U.S. bounty.

"Evidence shows that in some instances the law-enforcement officials of the countries in which the destruction has occurred failed to take any action to protect the libraries, embassies, and other property of our Nation," Senator Lausche said . . . . He added, "When we allow one abuse to go unchallenged, we give encouragement to other similar abuses being perpetrated."

Reaction in the 89th Congress to sheer ingratitude and downright hostility of some aid recipients makes it evident that the U.S. foreign aid program will undergo the sharpest Congressional scrutiny since the end of World War 2 . . . . Though President Johnson is asking less in foreign aid this year than he requested last year, it is still more than Congress granted last year. Congress, apt to go in the same direction, is likely to grant less than it did last year.

Many Democrats and Republicans alike are fed up with the idea of helping and feeding emerging countries which seem to spend most of their time undercutting U.S. policy rather than cutting down their own economic problems. (See "What Do The Emerging Nations Want From Us?" on page 12.)

Congress, too, will take a close look at the United Nations, one-third of whose funds are contributed by the United States . . . . The African members of UN, who so often utilize the UN forum to mouth hate-U.S. propaganda, contribute a mere 1.7% . . . . Russia and the Eastern European satellites together contribute about one-fifth of the funds--except that the Soviet refuses to pay for peace-keeping programs the USSR doesn't like.

President Johnson's State of the Union message to Congress, outlining his design for "The Great Society," provided something nice for just about every segment of the United States . . . . But there was something special in the message for labor.

In 1947, Congress revised the Taft-Hartley Labor Act so as to permit individual states to adopt, if they wished, right-to-work laws, which are anathema to the labor unions . . . . Some 20 states have since passed legislation which in effect prohibits closed-shop contracts . . . . Labor has since tried to re-revise the Taft-Hartley Act so as to ban state right-to-work laws, but to no avail.

In his opening speech to Congress, President Johnson announced he would propose a change . . . . With the President's backing, the unions are confident they can regain their position . . . . However, President Johnson, who is pushing a mighty big program in Congress, did not say when he would propose the change--and Congress may have another point of view on this issue.

## PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

### VIETNAM

"We are in the middle of a tough battle with no immediate end in sight. In such a case, you've got to believe you're not going to be licked. . . ." U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Maxwell Taylor.

### CONGO

"It would be nothing less than tragedy for us to go and get involved in the Congo as we are in Viet-Nam. That would be a monument to poor statesmanship." Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee.

### AFTER KHRUSHCHEV

"While we remain prepared to resist pressure, we hope that the Soviet leadership will continue to see the wisdom of not forcing us to prove it." George C. McGhee, U.S. Ambassador to West Germany.

### DE GAULLE'S MOTIVES

"France cannot be France without greatness." Charles De Gaulle, president of France.

### AGREEMENTS

"The Soviets have violated every agreement not in their interest. And they will keep on doing it." Ex-Sec'y of State James F. Byrnes, at 85.

### VICE PRESIDENT

"The Vice President is just a waiting boy, waiting just in case something happens to the President." Former Vice President John Nance Garner, at 96.

### THE NEW MATH

"Elementary schoolteachers have become so frightened by the prospect of using esoteric mathematics they have lost all common sense." Prof. Max Beberman, Univ. of Illinois.

### MORE TROUBLE FOR DROPOUTS

"Most women want to marry a man with a college education, and realize that to get him they will need a college education themselves." Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.).



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## ARLINGTON

SIR: The January article on Arlington National Cemetery was one of the most enchanting of the many absorbing ones that regularly distinguish our magazine. The beautiful simplicity of author James E. Mrazek's language and the photographic artistry of Angela Calomiris combined nicely to make a truly delightful article.

ARTHUR J. O'KEEFE  
Albany, N.Y.

SIR: Thank you for the interesting January issue, such as the vivid photos of Arlington National Cemetery. They meant much to me, as I am sure they will for others who may never have the opportunity to visit there.

MARIE P. PERDUE  
Union Hall, Va.

SIR: Your very worthwhile article on Arlington reminded me of a story told to me by Edward McIlheny Lewis, then with The American Legion Legislative Commission. He told me that in 1926 he saw some people eating their lunches while seated on the then-building Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He prepared a bill calling for a guard at the monument and, after getting the Legion's support, arranged an appointment with President Coolidge. After giving the President the details of the bill, Lewis asked him to put it through Congress. Coolidge answered, "Bill! I don't need a bill! I will issue an Executive Order!" The guard was marching to and fro before nightfall that day. The first guard was during daylight hours only, but, in July 1937, the 24-hour guard was placed and continues today.

ROBERT P. WATERS  
Falls Church, Va.

SIR: Congratulations are in order for the wonderful article on Arlington. This informational material is helpful to every member of The American Legion. An excellent article!

JOSEPH H. HACKETT  
Nat'l Chmn,  
Graves Registration &  
Memorial Committee,  
The American Legion  
Providence, R.I.

SIR: The photo of the Battleship *Maine* Memorial in your splendid article about

Arlington National Cemetery prompted me to forward you this obituary of the last Wisconsin survivor of the sinking of the *Maine*.

RAYMOND P. HAUPT  
Manitowoc, Wisc.

George Fox, to whom Mr. Haupt refers, was 19 when the sinking occurred. He died at 86, on Dec. 27, 1964.

## PHONY PHONE CALLS

SIR: Thank you for publishing Mr. Giese's article "Protect Your Home From Invasion By Telephone" (January). It helped me handle a long-distance phone solicitation the day after I read it. The solicitor praised our restaurant. She gave me exact information about our restaurant, as it appears in our local telephone directory advertisement. She proceeded to tell me that a listing (for \$65.00) in their travel guide would reach 1/4 million people and that a recommendation from them would assure me many new customers.

Having your tips fresh in mind, I told her to send me all the information in writing and that I would contact her then if I were interested. She told me that they were ready to print their directory and time would not allow for correspondence. I told her that I did not handle my advertising in this manner and I intended to be in business next year and if they were still interested to contact me earlier to give me sufficient time to study their offer.

Thank you again for publishing this informative report—for had I not read it, receiving a long-distance call of that nature surely would have put me off guard.

MRS. BART G. JORDAN  
Brownsville, Tex.

## NOT SURPRISED

SIR: Your article on Noah Webster, the dictionary writer, in the December issue, reminded me of a story told in the *Kansas City Star* many years ago. As the story goes, Mrs. Webster caught Noah kissing the maid in the kitchen. "Why, Noah!" she said. "I am surprised."

"There you go again," said Webster. "You are astonished. I am surprised."

N. H. OLSON  
Kansas City, Mo.

## WE CHEATED

SIR: Just came across an old clipping in my files from WW2 that is as amusing now as it was then. It quotes Hitler as complaining, "If we had an enemy of high calibre, then I could approximately figure out where he would attack. But when one is confronted with military idiots, one cannot know where they will attack."

It then quotes German Field Marshal Von Kluge in a broadcast to the Ger-

mans that tried to explain why the "inferior enemy" was too much for him: "We do not have infantry with an outspokenly aggressive spirit before us. . . . The Americans, British and Canadians don't advance until they believe they have smashed everything with bombs and heavy arms. . . . Our opponents conduct this war by the security method. . . ."

THOMAS J. MOORE  
Bradenton, Fla.

## THE OLD FARMER REVISITED

SIR: Rediscovered "The Old Farmer's Almanac" after reading Robb Sagendorph's article on it in the January issue. I have not seen a copy of it since I was a youngster in Ohio over 50 years ago, where my grandfather always had a copy on hand.

It took some hunting to find a copy of the Almanac on newsstands here in San Francisco but when I did, I bought three copies. Kept one for myself which I'm enjoying immensely.

Mr. Mrazek's article on Arlington was also excellent and well illustrated.

ARTHUR G. BARNARD  
San Francisco, Calif.

Help! Help! Readers swamped us with orders for the 1965 "Old Farmer's Almanac" as a result of Mr. Sagendorph's article—but we don't sell it. Normally, it's on newsstands all over the country. If you can't find it, send 35¢ to "Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N.H." and ask for the '65 Almanac.

## THE YOUNGER GENERATION

SIR: I have just finished reading the National Commander's editorial entitled "Our Amazing Youngsters" in my father's January issue. I am a senior in high school and I do appreciate the National Commander's confidence in the youth of today. I feel certain that our youth generally appreciate the aid that The American Legion and other youth organizations have offered in the past and are still offering today.

BETH HARRIS  
Bethel, Ohio

SIR: My wife is an English teacher and high school librarian. We read our copy of the Legion Magazine as soon as we receive it, then she takes it to the school library and files it with the other magazines. Every month students make reports on articles that they read in the magazine. It was in priority demand for the article on the Electoral College in November.

C. H. SALWAECHTER  
Alva, Okla.

SIR: In our community your magazine is used as reference by both high school students and students from our local college. If it does no more than help to educate our young people it has served a very worthy purpose.

MRS. CARL GENSLEY  
Oxford, Mich.

I SUPPOSE MANKIND can't help taking the Moon for granted. It's always been up there, playing a very soft second fiddle to the glorious Sun. Its changes in phase, from new to full and back to new again, defined the original "month" and helped men devise the first calendars.

Its most marked physical effect on the Earth is its ability to lift the waters of the ocean toward itself. This produces the tides, which for many centuries men seemed to blame on everything *but* the Moon.

When the telescope was invented, the first heavenly object on which it was turned was the Moon. It became more than a shiny object; it became a world with mountains, craters and large, level regions that were called "seas."

But additional telescopic studies soon made it plain that the level areas were not seas and that, indeed, there was no water to speak of on the Moon. No air, either.

The Moon, astronomers came to believe, was a dead world; an unchanging world. It was without air and therefore without sound or weather. It was without water and therefore without life. As it was, so it had always been and so it would always be. . . . At least, that was the view put forward in the astronomy textbooks.

And now that the space age is upon us and we look forward to leaving the Earth, what must be the first target for our initial rickety steps outward? . . . Why, the Moon again.

Shall we be disappointed? Are we to be bitter over the fact that billions must be spent, lives must be risked, incredible effort must be exerted—and for what? To land on a barren rock, a desert, the bare, bleached corpse of a world.

And yet, we should not be disappointed at all. On the contrary, we should thank the fate that seems to have designed the solar system for the express purpose of making astronauts happy.

Consider . . .

If the Moon is left out of account, the nearest bodies to the Earth would be the two planets, Venus and Mars. The former is never closer to us than 25 million miles, and the latter is never closer than 35 million miles.

To try . . . first time . . . to place men on worlds so distant would be such a formidable undertaking that mankind might never be able to nerve itself to try.

Fortunately, a body, the Moon, has been placed much closer to us. For the Moon is, on the average, only 237,000 miles away. It is a little less than 1/100 the distance of Venus at its closest, a little less than 1/140 the distance of Mars at its closest. Its distance represents less than ten times the trip around the Earth at the equator. In 15 years of driving a car (and I do not drive a great deal) I have driven about 3/5 of the distance to the Moon.

Astronomically speaking, the Moon is next door, ideally placed for even the most fumbling and primitive of space shots. Thus, it is less than eight years since mankind first placed an object into orbit about the Earth and already the Moon has been hit four times with unmanned vehicles.

Reaching the Moon is exactly the exercise we need to develop our space muscles, to learn the proper techniques of how to live in space and on alien worlds. With the experience thus gained we will be able to learn how to reach the planets with far less difficulty than would have been our lot if we had tried to reach those same planets at one great bound.

*Isaac Asimov, associate professor of biochemistry at Boston University Medical School, is one of America's top writers of science fact and fiction.*

# What Can We Expect of the MOON?

The science and the romance of man's future on Earth's twin planet in terms that may be commonplace in half a century.

By ISAAC ASIMOV

There is the first important reason for reaching the Moon. It is probably the only way in which we can learn to take further steps and enter the space age in full force.

But though we might recognize the value of having the Moon where it is, ought we to be amazed about it? After all, the Moon does exist and it is there. Why not accept it?

The answer to that is that in studying the rest of the solar system we cannot help but come to the conclusion that the Moon, by rights, ought not to be there. The fact that it is, is one of those strokes of luck almost too good to believe.

There are 31 satellites in the solar system and of these fully 28 are in the possession of but four of the planets: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These are giant planets, each of them much larger than the Earth. Their gravitational fields are immense and you would expect them to hold satellites in their grip. Jupiter, the largest planet, possesses 12 known satellites and Saturn, second largest, possesses nine.





The small planets, such as Earth, with weak gravitational fields, might well lack satellites. Pluto has no known satellites; neither have Mercury and Venus. (Venus is a particularly interesting case, for it is just about the size of the Earth, yet has no satellites. If mankind had evolved on Venus instead of on the Earth, space travel might remain completely impractical.)

Yet Earth, quite surprisingly, does have a satellite—the Moon.

But wait a bit. I haven't mentioned Mars. Mars, although only 1/10 as massive as the Earth, has *two* satellites. What about that?

Well, it's not just having satellites. It's

primarily the *size* of those satellites.

For instance, let's take a look at Jupiter's 12 satellites. Seven of them are tiny things, a couple of dozen miles in diameter apiece. They are probably small chunks captured by giant Jupiter out of the material of the asteroid belt that lies between itself and Mars. An eighth satellite is only 100 miles through. The remaining four, however, are large worlds, with diameters of from nearly 2,000 miles to over 3,000.

All of Jupiter's satellites put together, however, are less than 1/5000 as massive as Jupiter itself. Similarly, Mars has two satellites but both are tiny things, about a dozen miles in diameter. Together, they

make up only about 1/500,000,000 the mass of Mars.

In general, then, when a planet does have satellites, those satellites are *much* smaller than the planet itself. Therefore, even if the Earth had a satellite, there would be every reason to suspect (if we didn't happen to know better) that at best it would be a tiny world, perhaps 30 miles in diameter.

But that is not so. Earth not only has a satellite, but it is a giant satellite, 2,160 miles in diameter. There are only seven such giant satellites in all the solar system. Monstrous Jupiter has four of them and Saturn and Neptune have one each.

(Continued on next page)



# What Can We Expect of the MOON?

You might wonder, then, why anything more is needed. Why go to the danger and expense of sending men?

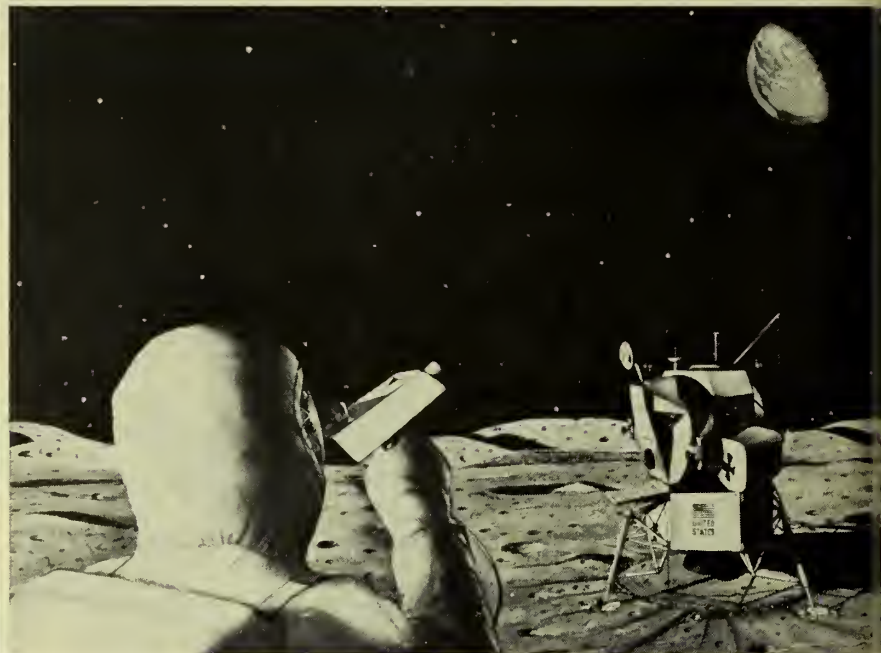
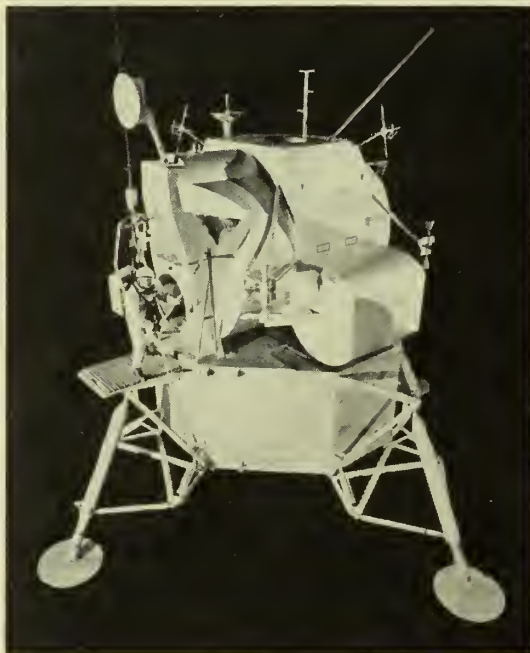
Leave out of account that men will insist on going; that curiosity and the drive to brave the unknown are not to be beaten down . . . and there is still the fact that no instrument yet devised can match the wonderful complexity of the human brain.

We don't know what surprises may be in store for us in those 14,600,000 square miles. We don't know what some odd corner hidden in the shadow of a crater wall may reveal. Only the agile human brain can be counted upon to

which will possess an air supply, a warming unit, and other devices that will serve to make the small portion of the universe immediately next to the body safe and comfortable.

A greater danger is the Sun. It is as large and as bright, shining down upon the Moon, as upon the Earth. On the Moon, however, there is no air to absorb the dangerous short-wave radiation. Sunshine on the Moon is therefore much richer in ultraviolet radiation and in X-rays than sunshine on Earth. Fortunately, the explorer is not unprotected against radiation. Even the transparent material of his headpiece would be of a

GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORP.



Grumman's practice model of the vehicle that will drop from a satellite and land two men on moon.

Artist's projection of astronaut using special camera made by Westinghouse to send TV pictures to earth of what earth looks like from moon. Time, about 1969.

Giant Uranus has none. How is it, then, that tiny Earth has one? Amazing!

The Moon is 1/81 as massive as the Earth. No other satellite anywhere is nearly as large compared to the planet it circles, as the Moon is compared to the Earth. Indeed, the Moon and the Earth form a "double planet" system that is unique in the solar system.

There's the incredible luck we have. Not only does Earth possess a Moon to serve as our first steppingstone into space, but it is a giant-size steppingstone that is infinitely more interesting and useful than a small object the size of a Martian moon would be.

The surface area of the Moon is 14,600,000 square miles, which is about the area of Africa and Europe put together. This is a lot of room to explore.

To be sure, lunar probes have already taken beautiful close-up photographs of the Moon, and more sophisticated vehicles will be put in orbit around the Moon to take similar photographs. Robot devices might be landed on the surface, to test and analyze it.

meet all exploration surprises properly.

Then, not all the aerial photographs can thoroughly reveal all the corners of the Moon's vast surface. Even after we have landed on the Moon, it will take decades to explore and map it thoroughly and those will be exciting decades indeed for the brave men who will tramp the Moon.

Is such exploration practical, though? Won't we be throwing away the valuable lives of our young astronauts?

Lunar exploration *is* practical. Dangerous, certainly, but in some ways not as dangerous as the exploration of the Earth itself. The lunar explorers will not face hostile natives, or dangerous animals, or deadly bacteria. There will be just the inanimate environment which, however risky, offers dangers that can be pre-calculated.

First of all, the Moon is airless and waterless, but then so is outer space generally. The lunar explorers will bring water and air with them, as well as food and other necessities of life. They will be out in the open in a spacesuit

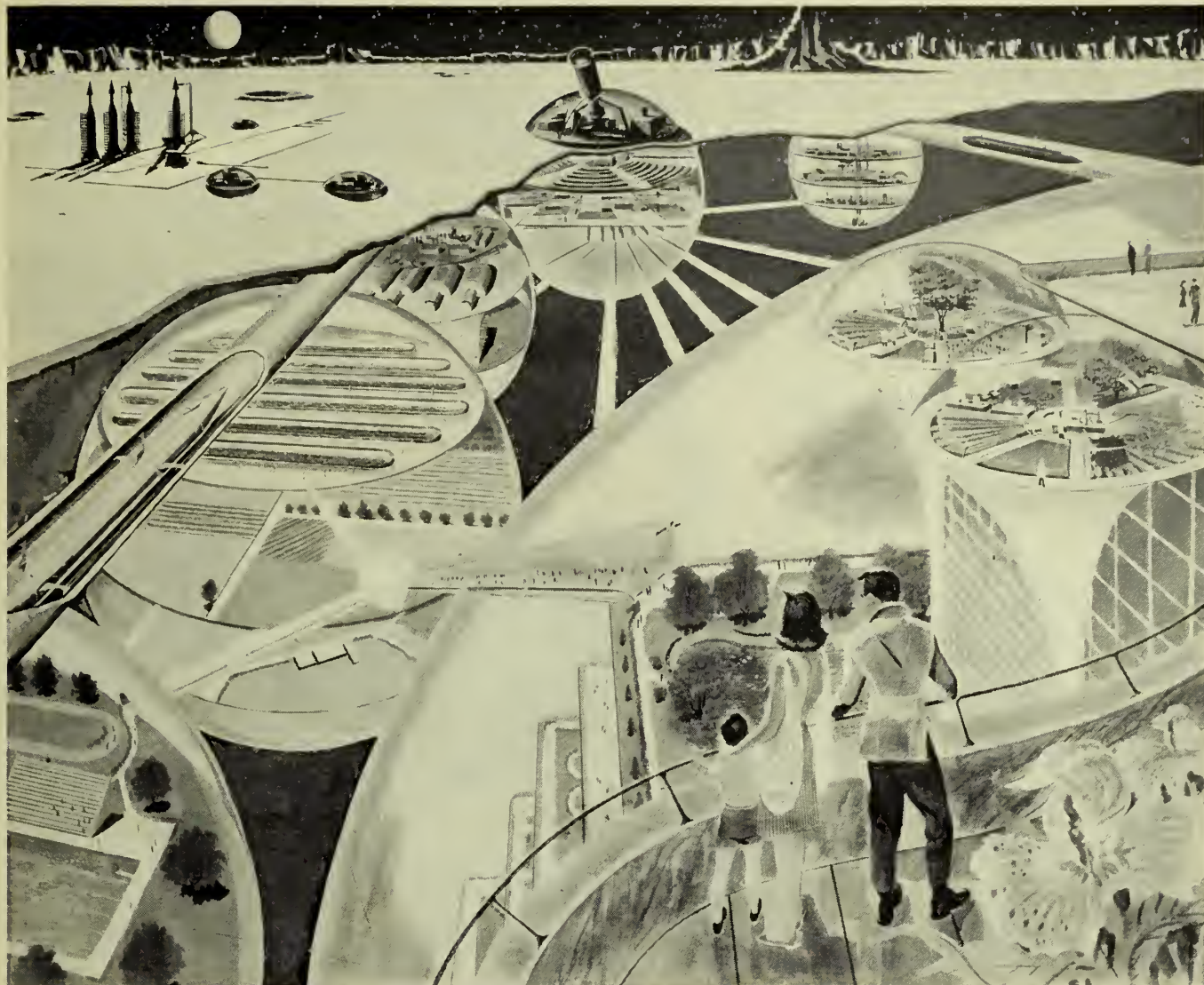
composition that is opaque to the milder types of energetic radiation. Cosmic rays are a greater problem and these might limit the amount of time an explorer could spend in the open at any one clip.

The Sun's heat is an ever-pressing danger. The Moon is much hotter, in spots, than the Earth is, because it rotates on its axis so slowly. It rotates once in 29½ days, which means that a particular spot on the Moon will experience a two-week-long daylight period followed by a two-week-long nighttime period. (We see the changing pattern of light and dark in the form of the phases of the Moon, which go through a complete cycle in 29½ days.)

During the two-week period of daytime, points on the Moon's equator (which receive the most concentrated dose of sunlight) reach a temperature a bit higher than the boiling point of water. It is better for an explorer not to be at those points on the Moon's surface.

Fortunately, it is easy to stay out of direct sunlight on the Moon. Because of the Moon's slow rotation, sunrise is very





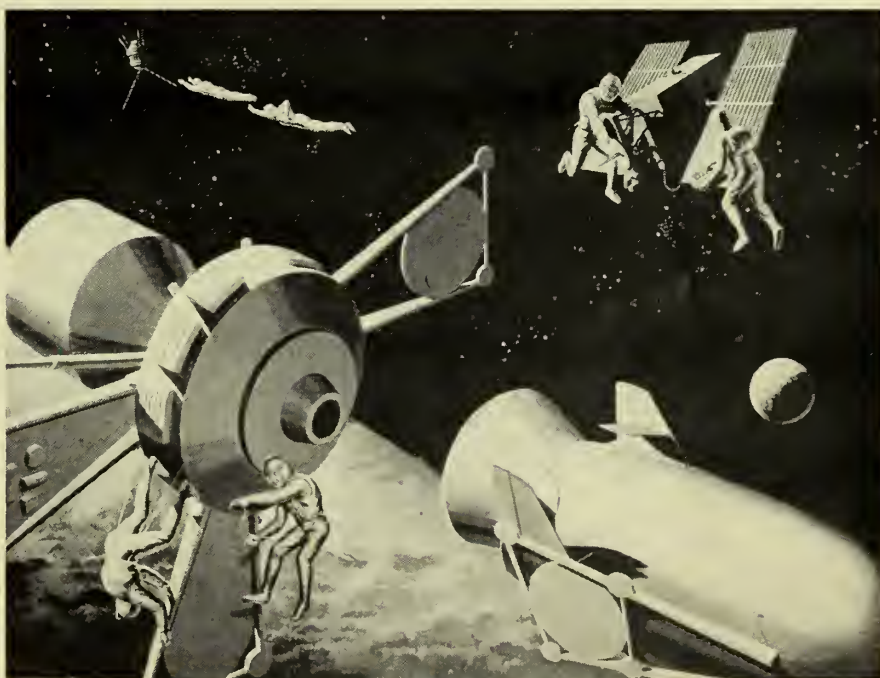
General Electric's Missile and Space Division suggested this image of a human colony on the moon. Undoubtedly underground, moon's low gravity will permit design not possible on earth. Transport tubes connect parks, work domes, living quarters.

slow and the explorer is never likely to be surprised by a burst of sunlight as the night suddenly ends. At the Moon's equator, the terminator (that is, the line separating day and night) moves westward at a rate of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. This motion is even slower at points far removed from the equator. At  $60^\circ$  North or South Latitude on the Moon, the motion is less than five miles an hour. If the lunar explorer had any kind of vehicle at all, he could stay well ahead of the terminator, and never see the Sun at all, if he didn't want to.

Then, even if it were necessary to remain in the sun side, there would be numerous shadows because of the uneven terrain. Since there is no air on the Moon, heat is not carried by moving air currents from sunlit areas into the shadow. A lunar shadow is cold, no matter how hot the sun-drenched areas about it may be.

In the equatorial zone, shadows virtually disappear when the sun is high in

(Continued on page 38)



Repair and maintenance can be done in space by moon-orbiting men and equipment. This GE drawing is based on equipment already beyond the blueprint stage.



YOU SEEM TO BE *having a nightmare.*

*In your dream (or is it a dream?) you work in a U.S. auto assembly plant. In the middle of the day shift you are called to the desk of Mr. Smith, of the personnel office.*

*Smith:* Sorry to say you're out of work. Production cutback.

*You:* How long is the layoff?

*Smith:* It isn't a layoff. It's permanent.

*You:* You're kidding. What did I do?

*Smith:* You did nothing. It's just part of a United Nations plan to boost the world economy.

*You:* Come again?

*Smith:* Boost the world economy. Speed the development of the undeveloped nations, diversify them, increase their trade.

*You:* Something's wrong. Spell that out. You're not boosting anything, you're firing me.

*Smith:* Our country has guaranteed the sale of 250,000 Brazilian made cars here a year. European brand cars made in Brazil. It'll help Brazil build up an auto

industry. First, we put up a heavy tariff against cars from Europe. Second, American auto firms are to cut back production. Thus we have to let some of our people go. But you're young, so the government'll train you for a job in another industry.

*You:* You can't do this to me. Wait'll you hear from the union!

*Smith:* Our company didn't order this cutback, the government did. The government economist said a strike would be joke. It'd do the same job faster—cut back production even more than planned. Boost Brazilian sales here.

*You:* Is everybody nuts? Why is our government doing a fool thing like this?

*Smith:* Well, when Brazil first asked for it, our country refused. But in 1964 a United Nations Trade and Development Conference in Geneva recommended that we *encourage appropriate adjustments in our own economy in order to help developing countries diversify their economies.* This is what that means. This year the UN General Assembly adopted the idea as official UN policy.

*You:* We voted for that?

*Smith:* We didn't vote for it. But the "developing" countries wrote the plan in Geneva in the first place, and when they brought it up in the General Assembly they all voted for it. They had 79 votes, and all the rest of the UN including our

*Now pending in the United Nations is a single plan for redistributing the world's trade and industry, approved in Geneva in 1964 by the solid vote of "emerging" nations. They look at it as a way to guarantee their prosperity.*



# WHAT DO THE “Emerging Nations” WANT FROM US?

By JEFF ENDRST

side and the communists only had 35. There was no stopping it. The idea is that the industrialized nations—like the U.S.—will close out a large part of their industries, pay for building similar industries in the 79 “undeveloped” countries, then guarantee to buy what they make at a good price. It stands to reason that we can't keep making better stuff cheaper and still buy their products too—so we have to close down a lot of our businesses, and that means layoffs here.

*You:* It stands to reason that if you lay us off we aren't going to be buying anything, let alone worse stuff at a higher price.

*Smith:* But I told you, the government will retrain you.

*You (excitedly):* I don't want to be retrained. The U.S. can't do this. Those other countries have some tough problems, I know. But we've been helping them. I've been helping them. I read where we've spent \$130 billion in foreign aid and development. That's my tax money, and I've voted for it. Now this.

They're saying my taxes aren't enough, they want my job too. That's not what the United Nations was for. Where does our government get off telling you to cut back production just because the UN voted for it? They can't do it. Why don't you fight them in the Supreme Court? The government doesn't tell people what business they can and can't go into in this country, or how much they can and can't produce.

*Smith:* You're cheating. Don't forget, this is a nightmare. Stop being logical and get on with the show. The government will retrain you to work in another industry. What would you like to get into?

*You (playing along with the dream):* Well, I guess work in the steel industry is pretty close to what I already know.

*Smith:* Sorry. When we cut back on autos we use less steel. On top of that, the U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Czechoslovakia have just given a complete steel industry to Ghana, over in Africa, under the same UN policy. Ghana hardly knows how to produce steel. She can't compete with us in know-

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE





The "Third World" looks to its majority vote in the UN to solve its many problems.

how, quality or price. So we've guaranteed to buy a lot of her steel at good prices and save Ghana from having to compete with our own steel industry by ordering a big cut in U.S. steel. We've made the same deal with a number of other countries that are trying to industrialize and want heavy industry. Steel in the U.S. is laying off more men than we are. Pick something else.

*You:* My uncle is plant manager of a chocolate processing firm in Pennsylvania. For the rest of this dream I'll just skip the retraining and get him to take me on and show me the ropes.

*Smith:* You must be out of touch with your uncle. You know that raw cocoa is grown in Ghana. So we've financed a big chocolate processing industry there.

*You:* So what? Ghana is a little jungle country. It'll take her years, if ever, to learn how to outdo the American, Swiss, German, French and Italian chocolate processors. My uncle has told me a little about the business.

*Smith:* Quite so. Ghana has to be pro-

tected against superior competition if we are speedily going to diversify her economy. So we got together with Switzerland and the other countries which Ghana says have been exploiting her cocoa, and we just followed the UN plan to set Ghana up in business and guarantee her prosperity. As a start, we lent her \$100 million to build a chocolate manufacturing industry—at 3% interest, as the UN specifies. What Ghana can't pay us in cash we'll take in manufactured chocolate products. What she can pay in cash, we'll spend buying chocolate products from her. Our government will be selling the chocolate in the U.S. from now on. After the debt is paid off, we have promised to continue to protect Ghana from competition from chocolate manufacturers in the so-called exploiting nations, although I think by then your uncle's firm will be out of business. It would be contrary to UN policy to permit it to compete successfully with Ghanaian chocolate products.

*You:* Any fool knows we won't have money to help anyone if we close up shop ourselves. This is just a bad dream, isn't it?

*Smith:* Oh, yes. The UN actually adopted all these ideas, but we haven't carried them out yet. What's your next choice for a new job?

*You:* I can imagine what's coming,



# WHAT DO THE “Emerging Nations” WANT FROM US?

but I'll try again. I originally came from the Northwest, and my first job as a kid was with Weyerhaeuser. That's lumber. I still have friends out there, so I guess I'll go back and see what they can work me in to. Your turn, Mr. Smith.

*Smith:* Doesn't Weyerhaeuser make plywood?

*You:* That's a lot of it. Now don't tell me, let me guess. We've given plywood factories to tropical hardwood countries, and since Weyerhaeuser can outproduce, outquality, and underprice them, we have made “appropriate adjustments in our own economy.” To wit: Weyerhaeuser has been ordered out of business to boost the world economy and speed the diversification of the “developing” countries, under a UN plan adopted by the vote of the “developing” countries, in the UN General Assembly, in conformity with the 1964 Geneva Conference on Trade and Development. Right, Mr. Smith?

*Smith:* You learn fast. It should be a cinch to retrain you as soon as we find the right work for you.

*You:* I've got it! I want a job in sugar refining. I know damn well we didn't build a new sugar refining business in Cuba after what Castro has done.

*Smith:* You disappoint me. Here is the report of the Geneva Conference, as adopted. First, look at General Principle II, which says we must do the same for communist as for non-communist countries. I quote: *There shall be no discrimination on the basis of socio-economic systems.*

*You:* That doesn't say we have to give away our industry and trade to communist countries.

*Smith:* This is Conference language. They never say things in plain English—or any other language. What else can it mean?

*You:* Nothing else, I guess. But look at what Castro did with those Russian rocket bases. . . .

*Smith:* I quote now from General Principle XI, which says that our assistance *should not be subject to any political or military conditions.* If we object to setting Cuba up in business simply on the basis of her enmity, or because she tried to set up Russian rocket bases

aimed at us, that would violate the United Nations rule.

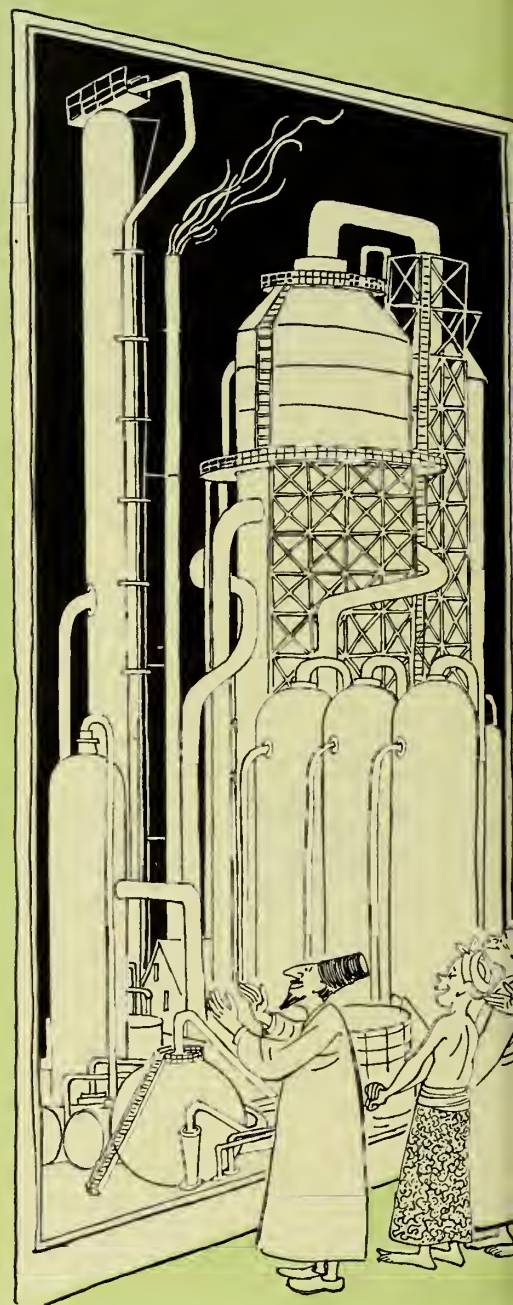
*You (losing your temper):* Mister, I'm no economist, but this just adds up to 79 countries voting that we should give them what we've built up. It makes one big joke out of the United Nations. Don't tell me you “boost the world economy” by junking a century of industrial growth and transplanting it where it never grew, to be run by people who never ran it, some of whom are out to cut your throat. You're talking about a plan for world depression. I'll see you on the breadlines as soon as there's no more personnel work left here for you. I was thinking of going into farming. *That's* an occupation that our government supports *here*. But I guess the UN has an answer for that, too.

*Smith:* Well, yes. Farm products are “primary commodities”—raw materials, you know. If you'll read the report you'll see, first, that the “developed” countries (that's us) are to stop subsidizing their own primary commodities. In plain language, no more farm supports in the United States.

But see, it says here that this is not to be “reciprocal.” In other words, an “undeveloped” country may give government support to its own farmers, miners, and so on, but we must not. Then, we are not to have any tariffs against imports of primary commodities from “undeveloped” countries. You name it—wheat, cotton, corn, or what you will. Egypt or Argentina or any “undeveloped” country can go into these in a big way, and sell their products tariff-free in the United States at less than cost, thanks to their own supports. I'd particularly stay out of farming if I were you. You'd be on your own against government-supported stuff from abroad underpricing you in our food markets.

*You:* Oh, brother! So the UN has voted that we are to stop farm supports. What are they, our Congress? Tell you what, Mr. Smith, I'll make one more try. Give me my retraining in one of our businesses that makes synthetic products. Dacron textiles, synthetic rubber or something like that. Nobody grows *them* abroad.

*Smith:* You are very difficult. The



Industrialization is the hope of the “Third World.”

United Nations policy specifically urges us to cut back on synthetic materials that would replace any natural products which the “undeveloped” countries might grow. Our government has restricted all research in synthetics in the interests of the world economy. Du Pont has closed its synthetics research complex already. We have, however, given synthetic rubber factories to some of the countries that grow natural rubber, as there is no majority objection in the UN to *them* going into that field. If you are really interested in synthetics you might move to one of those countries.

*You:* I'm not. I'm just groping for a new job. And now I've had enough of this dream. I'm going to wake up and see how much of it is true.



SO OUR DREAM ENDS. How much of it is true?

Every idea in it, and a good deal more, was adopted by UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) in Geneva, Switzerland, last spring. The Final Act of the Conference filled 200 pages, virtually all of it in the same vein. It is a moral certainty that the 1965 United Nations General Assembly will adopt the whole Conference report.

In general, the Final Act was a proposal that:

(a) Industrial countries should surrender control of existing trade and industry to "undeveloped" nations; (b) They should release patents and inventions and halt technical advances that improve the positions of their own industries; (c) They should guarantee to buy industrial products from the "undeveloped" countries at good prices to free them from having to meet superior competition; (d) They should provide the money to build the industries that would



plans a quick short-cut to factories, markets.

produce the products whose markets should be guaranteed; (e) All mutually advantageous preferential trade agreements between industrial countries, all protective tariffs, should be abolished. Instead, all industrial countries should give preferential treatment to the trade of the "undeveloped" countries, without mutual advantage and solely for the benefit of the trade of the "undeveloped" countries; (f) Workers in the industrial countries who lose their jobs as the result of the giving away of industry and trade should be retrained for other work if young, or retired by their governments if they are too old to retrain.

What is not true in the dream is that the industrial nations have agreed to all these proposals. They have not. But when

it comes to making the whole proposition United Nations policy, they are in the minority.

Until Indonesia dropped out of the UN, the "undeveloped" countries, by the process of making new nations out of old colonies, had grown in number in the United Nations until last December they had 80 General Assembly votes to 35 for all others—communist and non-communist alike. When Indonesia dropped out they numbered 79.

For years, the ideas that finally came out of the 1964 Geneva Conference had been expressed on the floor of the regular meetings of the standing UN Economic Committee, where they had no force.

The Geneva Conference met last year on a one-shot basis to deal directly with the economic problems of the world, chief of which is the poverty and imbalance of wealth in most of the "undeveloped" countries, who now have a convenient nickname to distinguish them from the classic East-West division in the UN. They are the "Third World." Most of them are in or near the world's tropical belt.

The United States, which has poured \$130 billion into foreign aid and development, went to Geneva with some suggestions for strengthening the economies of the Third World, and a willingness to give reasonable assistance to sound courses of action. Many of the Third World countries could provide markets for growing industries by forming regional economic blocs, along the lines of the European Common Market. As individual nations they tend to be too small to provide a base for healthy industry. But regional markets could grow and attract capital for new industries in the Third World, if Third World countries would abandon the practice of seizing and nationalizing industries. That drives capital away, as does much of the socialist planning which many of the Third World nations—particularly the newer

ones—attempt. The U.S. was willing to work with the other industrial nations to phase out tariffs and restrictions on raw materials that hurt Third World trade.

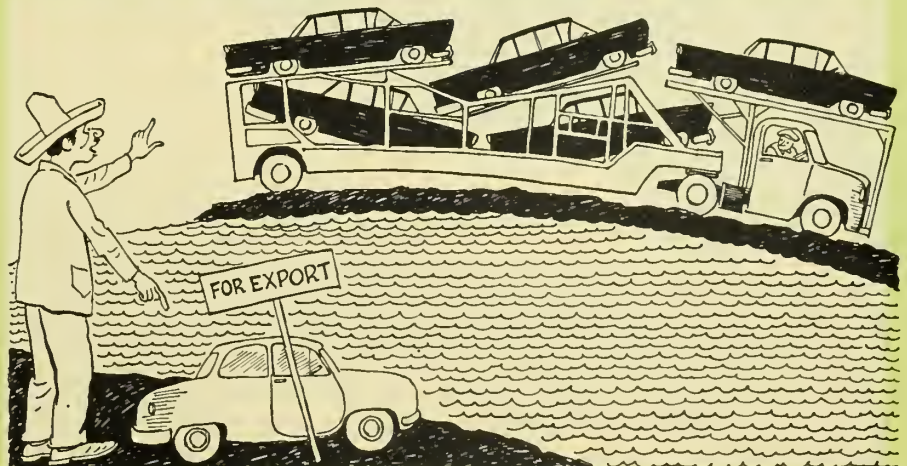
But the mere count of noses at Geneva put a stop to discussions of sound growth in the Third World based on developing true economic strength. At Geneva, the Third World countries had 77 of the votes—a large majority. They were impatient with the slowness of real growth (it took 300 years to build capitalist United States out of forest land, and in 48 years of modern effort, from a running start, the communist Soviet Union is still beset with unsolved industrial and agricultural problems). The Third World nations dominated the conference and spoke of little except guarantees to be given them, guarantees which, the more aggressive ones said, were their right.

When the conference had done its work it had adopted 15 General Principles, 60 other recommendations, and 18 Special Principles. On most of the propositions there were 77 "yes" votes, while the industrial nations, communist and non-communist alike, either voted "no" or sat on their hands. Newsmen gave the majority the nickname "The 77 Club."

As these words are written, the 77 (now 79) are waiting for the hassle over Soviet dues payments in the UN General Assembly to come to an end, so that they can implement the Geneva Final Act as official United Nations policy. Meanwhile, the General Assembly has already created a permanent 55-nation UN Board on Trade and Development, 31 of whose members are Third World nations. This was done on December 30, 1964, by acclamation in the General Assembly, without calling a vote.

Except that they haven't been adopted by the industrial nations, none of the details of the dream we started off with here is fictional. Brazil has asked us to

(Continued on page 45)



Brazil's friendly government hopes the United States may guarantee it a market for a quarter million autos a year to give it a base for a modern auto industry.



# The Great Fluoridation Controversy

It's 20 years since three North American cities first fluoridated their water. The reaction is still echoing.

By JOHN THOMAS

**I**N THE MOTION PICTURE "Dr. Strange-love," a berserk general, Jack D. Ripper, orders an atom bomb dropped on the Russians in the belief that they are poisoning "our precious body fluids" by fluoridation. To a British

are examples of the arguments in the continuing controversy over fluoridation. This is the adding to public water supplies of fluorides in tiny amounts to eliminate or reduce tooth decay, especially in the young. The debate has inspired some humor. In a recent *New Yorker* cartoon, a wife said: "There's

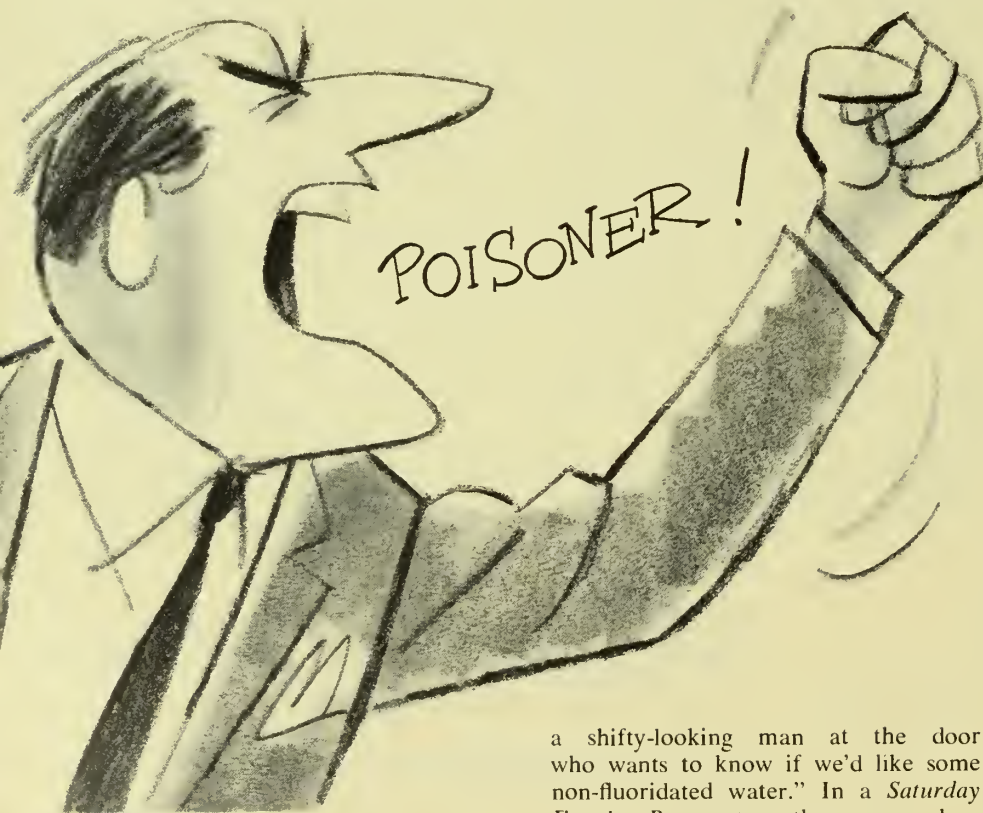
humor in the controversy over adding fluorides to public drinking waters. You can take your pick of reading matter. One widely circulated pamphlet which proves that fluoridation is a Good Thing is "Fluorides—Facts vs Fiction." A book which proves that fluoridation is a Bad Thing is called "The Grim Truth About Fluoridation." To those to whom fluoridation is a Good Thing, their foes are "crackpots" and "little old ladies in tennis shoes who believe the world is flat."

Those in the Bad Thing corner say that fluoridation causes all manner of diseases and conditions as varied as left-handedness and nymphomania. They say that the Good Thing people have "water on the brain." Some dentists admit that they are not gifted at proving the value of fluoridation to the public in an emotional atmosphere. Their scientific arguments and evidence tend to sound dreary against the colorful speech and claims of the enemy.

The cost of fluoridation of public water supplies is sometimes questioned, but it is an argument that is overshadowed by passionate principles and prejudices. "Will Anti-Fluoridationists Fool Americans Forever?" asks a former president of the American Dental Association. Each side is impatient and intolerant of opposing views. Neither side gives up easily, nor accepts an official action, court decision or referendum at the polls on the subject as being final.

The water of many places is naturally fluoridated and the number of communities experiencing artificial or controlled fluoridation has been growing steadily since 1945, when Grand Rapids, Mich., Newburgh, N.Y., and Brantford, Ont., with the approval of legal, medical and public health authorities, began to add one part of sodium fluoride to a million parts of their water.

In 1952, The American Legion National Convention encouraged fluoridation with this resolution: "Whereas, The



officer, Ripper explains: "Fluoridation of water is the most monstrously conceived and dangerous communist plot we have ever had to face. The fluorides form a basis of insecticides, fungicides and rodent poisons. They pollute our precious body fluids!"

These are the words of a fictional general in a sensational film but they also

a shifty-looking man at the door who wants to know if we'd like some non-fluoridated water." In a *Saturday Evening Post* cartoon the same week, a forceful man announced: "I'm not only against fluoridation, but I even favor de-fluoridating all waters that are naturally fluoridated." An advertisement of canine food asks if your dog approves fluoridation and one for a book asks: "Can you hold a wade-in in a fluoridated reservoir?"

But there is more bitterness than



fluoridation of municipal water supplies has, in tested areas, reduced dental caries in children by 60 to 65 percent, and Whereas, The addition of fluoride to water supplies has the endorsement of the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the U.S. Public Health Service, the State and Territorial Health Officers Association, and others, Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, That The American Legion recommends that Posts give careful consideration to the matter of fluoridation of water as a means of protecting the teeth of children." The World Health Organization, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the AFL-CIO, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce and many other groups, who don't necessarily see eye-to-eye on other things, are on record as favoring fluoridation. The Department of Defense has authorized fluoridation of the water supply at military bases where there are families with children.

When New York City begins controlled fluoridation, possibly as this article appears, 55 million Americans in more than 2,600 U.S. communities will have it. Counting the 7 million people who live in areas of natural fluoridation, roughly a third of the population will be drinking water containing enough fluorides to combat tooth decay. Nine hundred communities have fluoridated their water without difficulty, and with considerable reduction in cavities in children's teeth, for more than ten years. Among these are Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. The National Capital was fluoridated by Act of Congress. Among states, Maryland is first with 93.2% of its population drinking fluoridated water. Next are Rhode Island with 87.6% and Wisconsin with 81.9%.

In 1953, the year after The American Legion resolution, a record 378 communities adopted fluoridation. Since then its growth has been slower and at least 143 communities have discontinued fluoridation after starting it. Of these, 32 later reinstated their programs. New York City officials voted \$1,360,000 for nine fluoridation plants only after ten years of bitter debate and a public hearing that lasted from 10 o'clock one morning until 6 o'clock the next. But in a majority of some 600 referendums, fluoridation has been defeated. Fluoridation for Detroit has been approved by local authorities and Michigan courts, but faces a referendum on November 2, 1965.

Proposals to fluoridate public water supplies have been defeated recently in Titusville and West Palm Beach, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., and Wichita, Kan. In Wichita, foes used advertising pamphlets and telephone calls to present

arguments that ran the gamut from the charge that fluoridation is "a communist plot against our body fluids," to allegations that it is a cause of arthritis and gallstones.

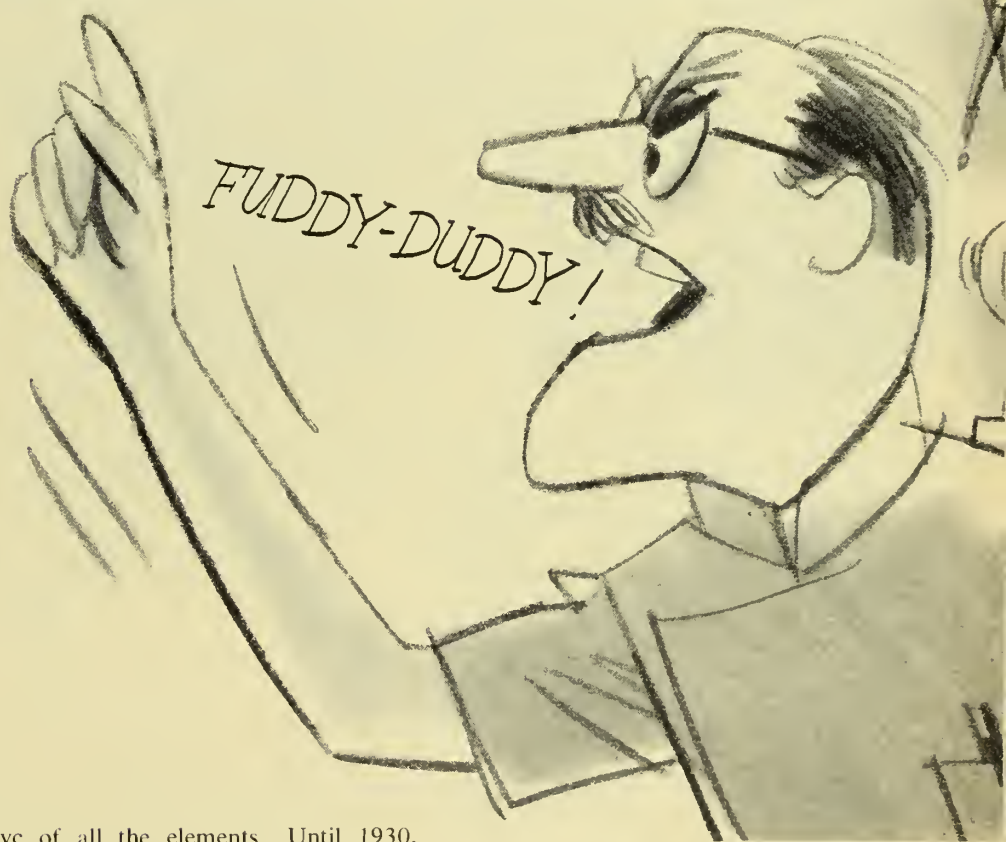
Some explanations for the current controversy can be found in the history of fluoridation. As early as the 18th century, dentists noticed in certain areas cases of teeth mottled light or dark brown. Around 1912, Dr. Frederiek Sumner McKay, of Colorado Springs, observed that these unsightly teeth had little or no decay. Dr. McKay and his patients suspected something in their drinking water caused this. In 1930, Dr. H. V. Churchill, of the Aluminum Company of America, in the course of investigating the mottled teeth of company employees at Bauxite, Ark., established that an excess of fluorides in the water was responsible. Margaret and H. V. Smith, University of Arizona biochemists, made the same discovery independently.

Fluorides are compounds of the gaseous element fluorine, never found uncombined and, according to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the most ac-

among Bartlett children. Those under 10 years of age show no signs of mottling.

Dr. Churchill suggested the possibility of a desirable level of fluorides in water, high enough to combat decay but low enough to avoid the mottling effect which, after being traced to fluorides, was called fluorosis. With the encouragement of Dr. Thomas Parran—then Surgeon General—Dr. H. Trendley Dean, a Public Health Service dentist, undertook to find this level by study of teeth in a score of cities where the water contained natural fluorides at various levels.

While this work was in progress, Dr. Gerald J. Cox, a research fellow at the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, suggested, in 1939, that fluorides be added to water that did not contain this desirable level as a means of fighting tooth decay in children. In that year also, a Vanderbilt University-trained dentist, Dr. George W. Heard, who had moved from Alabama to Hereford, Tex., for his health, induced the Texas State Board of Health to study why he had far fewer cavities to fill there than in his former practice in Alabama. Natives of Hereford had vir-



tive of all the elements. Until 1930, fluorides were known principally in concentrated form as poisons, especially for rats, and as acid solutions strong enough to etch glass. So the first reaction of the scientists was to remove fluorides from drinking water. This continues to be done in places like Bartlett, Tex., where the natural water contains eight parts per million gallons. Reducing this to 1.17 parts per million has drastically cut the incidence and severity of mottled teeth

tually no cavities and local horses and dogs had fine teeth. Dr. Heard believed the local food and water responsible.

The study by Dr. Edward Taylor, director of dental health for the Board, found a score of minerals in water and food of the area, including calcium, phosphorus and fluorides. This attracted the attention of a magazine writer, J. D.



# THE GREAT FLUORIDATION CONTROVERSY

Ratcliff, who wrote an account of Hereford, titled "The Town Without a Toothache," for the December 19, 1942, issue of *Collier's*, then a publication with a multi-million circulation. The *Reader's Digest*, a magazine of still greater circulation, reprinted it in February 1943, with the same title. The article boomed the sale of food grown in Hereford and Deaf Smith County. It also caused Theodora Lynch, an attractive actress then married to J. Paul Getty, since famous as the richest man in the world, to buy property in Hereford and ship tank cars of water from there to Hollywood where it was bottled and sold to the movie colony, where good teeth are prized. The business continues today.

fluoridated Newburgh has been studied continually in comparison with nearby non-fluoridated Kingston, N.Y., by Dr. David B. Ast and others of the New York State Department of Health. Newburgh children of every age have fewer decayed, missing or filled teeth than their Kingston counterparts. In a paper before the American Public Health Association last fall, Dr. Ast said preliminary results of a new cost study show that costs of dental care for children in Newburgh are just half that in Kingston.

The Grand Rapids and Newburgh programs have served as models for projects abroad as well as in other parts of this country. More than 200 Canadian communities now have controlled fluori-

Anybody who can afford toothpaste can buy a brand containing stannous fluoride. On the evidence of studies at Indiana University, the American Dental Society approved Procter & Gamble's Crest in 1960 and Colgate-Palmolive's Cue in 1964 as effective decay-preventives "of significant value." As little, if any, toothpaste is ingested, these can be used to supplement fluoridated water without any hypothetical risk. Like fluoridated water, there is evidence that the fluoridated pastes are of benefit at least to young adults as well as children.

Your dentist can apply fluorides to your teeth in his office or prescribe fluoride tablets for you to add to your water, milk or fruit juice. Lederle Laboratories; Upjohn; Parke Davis & Co., and other pharmaceutical manufacturers have added fluorides to vitamin and mineral pills without increasing their prices. These can be prescribed for mothers and children in non-fluoridated areas by pediatricians. There is some doubt whether fluorides given expectant mothers benefit unborn children.

If you have your own well, or live in a non-fluoridated area, you can have a home fluoridator installed in your water system. If your dentist recommends it, you can list the cost as a drug expense in filing your income tax. Degna Corp., a subsidiary of Pfaffler Permutit, is offering home fluoridation at rates comparable to water softening. You also can buy bottled water containing fluorides, or free from them if you prefer. One old and well-known brand is now advertised as "free from added chemicals."

All of these things, of course, are more costly than the average 9 cents per capita annual expense of fluorides in municipal water supplies and involve more initiative and effort than turning on a water tap. Some dentists, however, believe children can be given fluorides more precisely and accurately in tablets than by depending upon their varying thirst to obtain them in drinking water. While fluoridation equipment for all of New York City's water sources is costing more than a million dollars, the expense for most communities is a small fraction of this, often on the order of the cost of a police squad car. Adding the powder involves no new hazards for waterworks workers and no problems that have not already been solved in the adding of chlorine and other chemicals. The Evanston, Ill., water department superintendent says, "Application of sodium fluoride at Evanston has caused less maintenance and operating difficulty than any other waterworks chemical."

As to the safety of fluoridation, there  
(Continued on page 42)



Dr. Heard considered the whole diet package, not just the fluorides, responsible for Hereford's healthy teeth, but the publicity called national attention to the subject. Dr. Dean and his associates, partly as a result of observing World War 2 conscientious objectors drinking large quantities of Galesburg, Ill., water (1.8 fluorides ppm), decided that one part per million in temperate zones and .67 part per million in the tropics were the proper fluoride proportions for defeating tooth decay. By then, many communities were ready to go along with the idea.

Grand Rapids, Mich., began to fluoridate its water on January 25, 1945. Newburgh, N.Y., followed on May 2 and Brantford, Ont., on June 20 of that year. Evanston, Ill., and Sheboygan, Wis., also were among the first to add the white, powdery sodium fluoride. Results at Grand Rapids were to be compared with dental records in Muskegon, Mich., for a decade, but the latter city after a few years began to fluoridate too. Since 1945,

Figures for some other countries are: Brazil 58, Chile 28, Netherlands 15, Australia 7, Colombia 7, New Zealand 4, Birmingham, England, and Dublin, Ireland began fluoridation in 1964. While sodium fluoride continues to be used, the leading materials now employed are cheaper sodium silicofluoride and liquid fluosilic acid.

Opponents of fluoridation fall into three general classifications. First, there are those who are against the whole idea because of disbelief in its effectiveness or because of their religious tenets. These include Christian Scientists who oppose any medication. Second, there are those who concede that fluoridation helps teeth but believe hypothetical hazards outweigh the benefits. Third, there are those who contend that the benefits of fluoridation can be obtained by those who want them without the treatment of municipal water supplies, therefore the issue is "compulsory medication" which they oppose on grounds of personal freedom of choice.



(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By **ALDEN STEVENS**  
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

**T**HE SCENE OF Custer's last stand is 65 miles east of Billings, Mont., on US 212 and US 87. Here, on the afternoon of June 25, 1876, Lt. Col. George A. Custer and every one of the 276-odd troopers of the 7th U.S. Cavalry directly under his command were wiped out by Crazy Horse and his band of Sioux in the last great victory of Indian forces. The battle offers some of the most perplexing mysteries in military history.

Why did Custer, who had distinguished himself in action during the Civil War, break his force of about 600 men into four detachments? Why did he fail to maintain adequate communications with his other units? Why did he attack a Sioux force of 2,500 to 4,000 men



with only a few more than 250 men? Why were Custer's men armed only with single-shot Springfields and six-shooter revolvers while many of the Sioux had Winchester repeating rifles? Where did the Indians get those repeaters? Did Custer really have a plan or was he merely swashbuckling, arrogant and foolish when he attacked? Did some of his men commit suicide during the engagement? What *really* happened that day on the Little Big Horn River?

The battle is indeed a challenging military mystery. Many visitors each year go over the ground in an effort to find clues which may answer these questions.

Custer's military record was brilliant. At the Little Big Horn he probably had a plan—but it did not work.

The battlefield is now a National Monument which includes the National Cemetery in which Custer's dead are buried. At the Visitor Center are exhibits which give an over-all picture of the engagement. There are no camping or picnicking facilities at the Monument.

What's nearby? Custer Battlefield is on the Crow Indian Reservation about 200 miles east and north of Yellowstone

BETTMANN ARCHIVE



Custer's Last Stand.



Custer Monument today.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPT. OF INTERIOR

## MONTANA'S CUSTER BATTLEFIELD

National Park. It is a little out of the way for tourists to the Black Hills or Yellowstone. The Crow Indian Agency, 3 miles north, is interesting to visit.

Billings, Mont., 65 miles west, is a thriving old western city. Black Otter Trail is a drive along the bluff overlooking it. On this trail near the airport is a

about 65 miles is Sheridan, Wyo., cattle ranch center and home of the largest working cowboys' rodeo (3rd weekend in July).

### 1965 Motel and Restaurant Info:

At Crow Agency: Good—Sage Motel, 1 mi south at Jct. of US 87 & US 212. 8 rms. Cafe. (406) 638-2291.

At Hardin, 15 mi north of battlefield on US 87 & US 212: Good—Lariat Motel, 18 rms. Cafe near. (406) 665-2683.

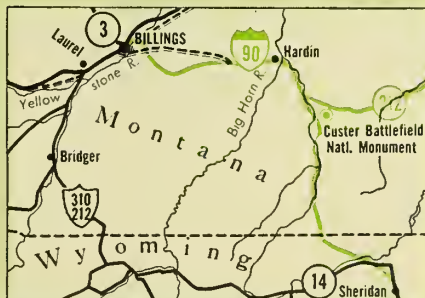
At Billings, 65 mi west on US 212: Excellent—Esquire Motel, 3320 1st Ave. N., 1/4 mi west on US 10 & US 212; 49 rms., pool. Cafe. (406) 259-4551.

Excellent—Holiday Inn, Lake Elmo Rd., east of Billings on US 10, 87 & 312. 105 rms., pool. Cafe. (406) 245-6611. Very Good, unusual value—Rimrock Lodge, 1200 N. 27th St., 1 mi north of Billings on US 10; 80 rms., 10 kits., pool. Cafe. (406) 252-7107.

Restaurants at Billings: Very good—Golden Belle in Northern Hotel, 28th St. & 1st Ave. N. Continental cuisine. (406) 245-5121.

Very good—Stirrup Room, Dude Rancher Lodge, 415 N. 29th St., 4 blks north off US 10, 212. Steaks, western decor. (406) 259-5561.

(There are many other fine motels, hotels and restaurants in Billings. See Mobil Travel Guide to Northwest and Great Plains States.)



bronze life-size statue posed by William S. Hart, our original Western movie star.

The Yellowstone Museum is also near the airport and offers a fascinating collection of Western odds and ends. Boothill Cemetery is at the eastern end of this trail. Gunmen and lawmen who died with their boots on in the early days are buried here. South of the battlefield

Your appreciation of an historic place is greatly enriched if you read about it first. Custer's famous battle has been described and speculated about in many books. Your library may have Col. W. A. Graham's "The Story of the Little Big Horn" or "The Custer Myth," or Dr. Edgar I. Stewart's "Custer's Luck." Consult your librarian for other references.





The flight begins. After take-off from Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, Rodgers flew down Broadway to give New Yorkers a chance to gape.

# THE FIRST AIRMAN ACROSS AMERICA

In 1911, C. P. Rodgers flew from New York to  
California in 49 days and 82 flying hours.

By **TOM MAHONEY**

**P**ILOTS FLY JET planes so fast, frequently and uneventfully between New York and California today that it is hard to realize that less than 60 years ago no pilot had flown any kind of plane across America. The man who showed the way was Calbraith Perry Rodgers, a stubborn, courageous 6-foot

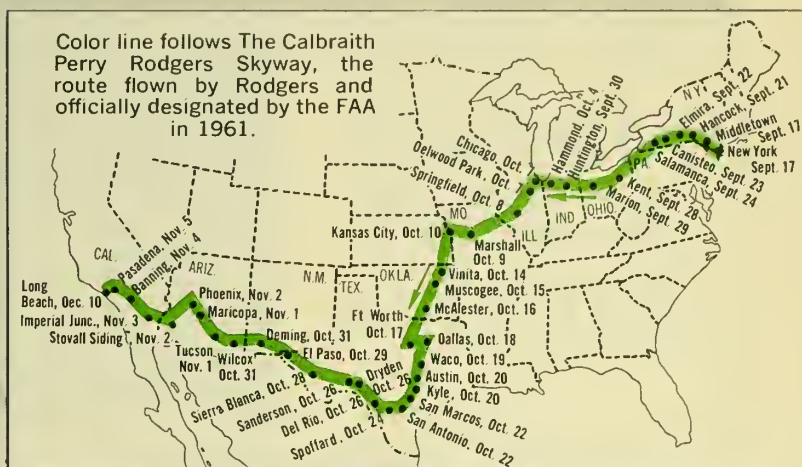
4-inch, 192-pounder who actually smoked a cigar while flying the early, open, wing-warping Wright planes.

He was the descendant of so many brave men that he simply had to win glory of some kind. His father, an Army captain, had been killed fighting Indians in Arizona. One of his great-grandfathers, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, opened Japan to the world. A

grand uncle, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, won the Battle of Lake Erie and sent the famous message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours . . ." An earlier ancestor, Commodore John Rodgers, dictated peace terms to the Algerian pirates.

An attack of scarlet fever when he was a six-year-old boy in Havre de Grace, Md., dashed "Cal" Rodgers' hopes of a military career. The fever left him so deaf that he could not pass the physical examination when appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy. At about the same time his slightly younger double cousin, John Rodgers, passed the examination. Their fathers had married sis-





Miraculously, Rodgers survived sixteen crash landings, this one at Huntington, Indiana. Train that accompanied him hauled spare parts.

ters. While John went on to Annapolis and a Navy career, Cal played football at Virginia and Columbia, then became a motorcycle and automobile race driver.

But when Lt. John Rodgers was sent to the Wright Brothers' flying school in the summer of 1911 and became the second Navy flyer (after Theodore G. Ellyson and ahead of John H. Towers), Cal Rodgers decided to become a flyer too. He went to the Wright Brothers' school at his own expense, learned to fly with only 90 minutes instruction, and paid \$5,000 for a frail Wright biplane.

He established an endurance flight record of 3 hours and 42 minutes, and spent 27 of the 33 flying hours of the meet in the air. He won \$11,000 in prizes with his biplane at an air competition in Chicago's Grant Park, August 12-20, 1911. There he met J. Ogden Armour, who was attempting to diversify his meat packing business by launching a grape soda pop named Vin Fiz. As a publicity stunt for this drink, he backed Rodgers in an effort to win the biggest aviation prize then unclaimed. Unlike some other early flyers, Rodgers did not touch hard liquor and the tie-up was a logical one.

The prize was \$50,000, offered by



C. P. Rodgers. Most landings threatened damage to something—sometimes the plane, sometimes a chicken coop, sometimes a cornfield, sometimes the pilot.

William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper publisher, for the first flight across the U.S. The country had neither airways nor airports and the farthest anybody had flown had been 1,155 miles. This had been Harry Atwood's 11-day St. Louis to N.Y. flight with many stops. Hearst said nothing about stops, but the trip had to be made in 30 days and be completed by Oct. 11, 1911, a year from the day he posted the prize. Rodgers thought he could win by flying 200 miles a day.

He named his plane *The Vin Fiz Flyer*, and painted the name on several parts of the machine. He agreed to drop leaflets from the air advertising the 5¢ purple product. In return, Armour contracted to pay him \$5 for every mile flown and outfitted a special railroad train to accompany him. This consisted of a Pullman, a combination diner-observation car and a "hangar" baggage car. The last carried a type "B" airplane, two engines, a six-cylinder Palmer-Singer touring car, a machine shop and a first-aid center.

Knowing the frailness of their planes, the Wrights undertook to dissuade Rodgers but finally loaned him their best

(Continued on next page)



# THE FIRST AIRMAN ACROSS AMERICA

mechanic, Charles Taylor. A boy mechanic named Charles S. Wiggin was also along. The party included Rodgers' young wife, Mabel, a beauty from Vermont; his mother; his manager, Fred Wettengel; and assorted Vin Fiz publicity people, a score in all.

Before the 32-year-old airman and his entourage were ready, two other contestants went after the prize. Robert Fowler started eastward from San Francisco on September 11 and James Ward flew westward from Governors Island in New York Harbor on September 14, 1911. Fowler was backed by the Cole Motor Co. of Indianapolis and his plane was called the *Cole Flyer*.

Cal Rodgers' new white-winged bi-plane was ready for him at the Sheepshead Bay racetrack on Long Island on Sunday afternoon, September 17. It was a Wright "EX" plane weighing less than 800 pounds, with a wing spread of 32 feet and powered by a 196-pound, 35-horsepower, four-cylinder, water-cooled engine. It was a smaller form of the standard Wright "B" and could fly 55 miles an hour in calm air. The only "instrument" was a white string tied to a crosswire directly in front of the pilot to indicate the degree of climb, descent, or yawing to the right or left.

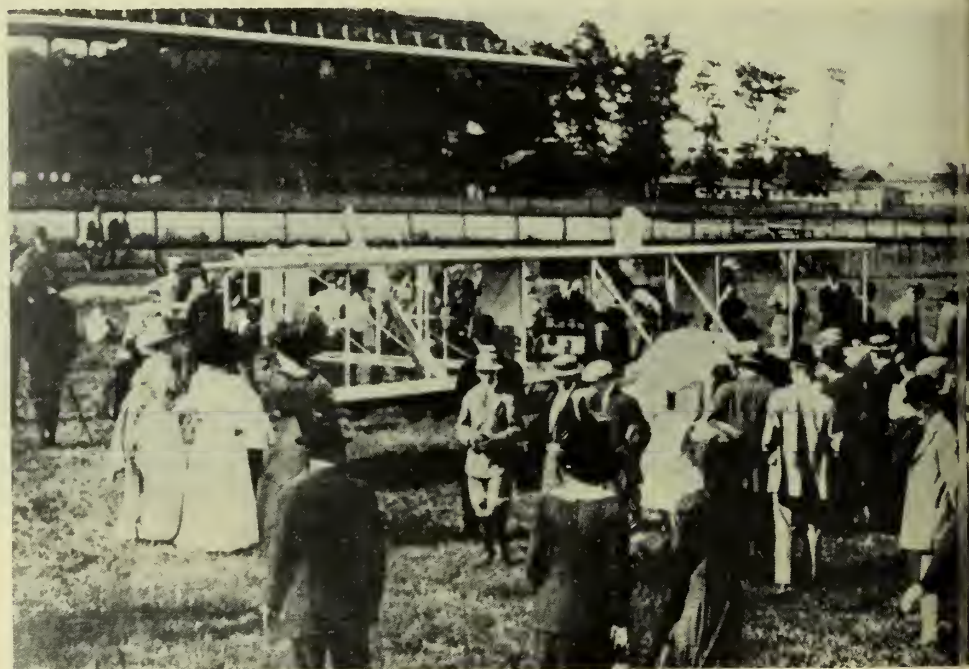
While 2,000 onlookers milled about, a young girl christened the machine with a bottle of Vin Fiz. Rodgers kissed her, accepted a freshly-picked four-leaf clover from another woman, pocketed a letter from the Mayor of New York to the Mayor of San Francisco, donned his goggles and took his seat in the plane.

"Stand back or somebody will be killed!" he shouted as the two chain-driven "pusher" propellers began to whirl behind him.

His admirers fell back and at 4:22 p.m. he took off into the blue with a cigar nonchalantly clamped between his teeth. Gaining altitude, he circled over Coney Island, dropped leaflets advertising Vin Fiz, and then turned west. A million New Yorkers watched him soar over Manhattan and cross the Hudson River.

From over Jersey City, he located his special train and the Erie tracks with

Manufacturer of Vin Fiz, a grape soda drink, promoted Rodgers' feat. Photo above, taken in Spofford, Tex., gives a good idea of close relationship between plane's ground crew and



Rodgers picked up extra money from cities and fairs which paid him to fly over or land in them. Frank commercialism of the flight created antagonism in nation's press. Only when success was sure did coverage build up. Picture above was taken at the Dallas State Fair.



Above, Cal Rodgers (left) with his cousin, John, who already was America's second naval aviator.



A plane crash in shallow water near Long Beach, Calif., took Cal Rodgers' life.

ALL PHOTOS FROM THE COLLECTION AND PERMISSION OF MRS. CALVINATH PERRY RODGERS-WIGGIN





Pilot Rodgers, who followed rail lines so that such contact could be maintained. Here, supply train provides parts to repair damage of latest crash landing on rocky prairie land.



Above, young Charles S. Wiggin, one of the two mechanics who made up the plane's crew, gasses up the Vin Fiz. Plane's landings were usually accompanied by crowd of viewers, most of whom remembered the plane but forgot Vin Fiz. The promotion cost \$180,000.



Rodgers' life. He was the 127th man to be killed in the brief era of aviation. The repaired plane is currently on display at the Smithsonian Institution's National Air Museum.

FROM THE BOOK "FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT" BY CHARLES S. WIGGIN

panels of white cloth placed between the rails to guide him out of the yards. At 5:10 p.m., he passed Paterson, N.J., where thousands had waited hours in the parks for a glimpse of him.

At 6:07 p.m., after flying 104 miles in 105 minutes, he landed for the night in a field at Middletown, N.Y., where 10,000 persons greeted him. His train arrived a few minutes later. "Well, it's a start, anyway," he noted in his log. "I get away early tomorrow at sunup."

He did, and promptly met disaster. In taking off, the plane brushed a willow tree, flopped along like a bird with a broken wing and then plunged through a big hickory tree into a chicken yard. With his cigar still in his mouth, Rodgers jumped as the plane hit the tree. It broke his fall and he was only scratched in dropping 35 feet.

But the plane was wrecked so badly that it was September 21 before he could take off in it. There was some comfort, however, in word that his rivals also had met misfortune—Robert Fowler at Colfax, Calif., and James Ward at Corning, N.Y.—and were out of the race. Earle Ovington, who had intended to compete, met with an accident at first takeoff and he also had given up. But only 20 days remained before the prize deadline.

Engine trouble forced Rodgers down in a potato field near Hancock, N.Y. Repairs made, he flew on to Binghamton. Next day, he followed the wrong railroad line to Scranton, Pa., and had to fly back to Elmira, N.Y., for a net advance of only 15 miles for the day.

Serious knocks developed in the motor next day and Rodgers noticed the magneto connections were slipping out. Holding them in place with one hand, he landed in a swamp near Canisteo, N.Y. Mechanics made repairs that night but there was another forced landing next day in a meadow near Salamanca, N.Y.

"I want to fly another hundred miles before sunset," said Rodgers. In taking off, he crashed into a barbed wire fence, was knocked unconscious, and repairs to the plane required three days. It took him 11 days to cross New York State.

He had better luck over Pennsylvania and Ohio, landing by moonlight in a pasture near Kent, Ohio. He followed the Erie Railroad to Akron, Marion and westward. He reached Huntington, Ind., on September 30 and Hammond on October 4 despite high winds and thunderstorms.

To raise money and also to advertise the flight, the expedition went informally into the air mail business. Only the week before, on September 23, Earle Ovington had carried the first officially authorized U.S. airplane mail from Garden City to Mineola, Long Island, about a ten-mile round trip hop. Postmaster-Gen. Frank

(Continued on page 48)





# SHOULD THE PEACETIME

## YES

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.)

**F**OR THE SAKE of justice, military security and common sense, America needs a new military manpower policy to take the place of the draft which we have relied on almost continuously since 1940. This is not a partisan issue. Both Republicans and Democrats pledged a review of the draft in their 1964 platforms. It is not an issue between "pacifists and militarists." The Defense Department seems just as eager as anyone to develop an effective substitute, and is conducting studies on the subject at the President's direction.

Let's look at facts rather than abstract philosophy. Under our system of "universal military training," 42% of the eligible young men never serve at all. Before long, more than half the young men eligible for the draft will not serve. The truth is that we now have far more eligible men than the armed services can handle. At present, about 1,400,000 young men reach the age of 18 each year and become eligible for the draft. Because of the population boom, this group is rapidly increasing while our military manpower needs remain almost the same. In two more years we will have 1,810,000 men reaching age 18, an increase of more than 400,000 over this year.

To hold down the number drafted from this growing pool of eligibles, we have had to adopt more and more arbitrary standards. Every time we adopt a new rule for choosing between men, another basis for saying "you must serve and you need not," we aggravate the injustice of the system and we weaken the morale of those who do serve.

The system now discriminates against the poorer



and the less educated man and against the man who works with his hands.

Even those who are never called suffer from the draft. Most draftees are not called until they are 23. For five years after turning 18, more than 10 million young men live a life of needless uncertainty, unable to plan a career, marriage and a future of their own. This hurts the nation as a whole.

But most important of all, the draft has become a wasteful and inefficient way to staff our modern Army. Asst. Sec'y of Defense (Manpower) Norman S. Paul has testified: "The volunteer is likely to be a better motivated soldier than the conscript. He is also available for a longer term of service. . ." The harsh fact is that 97% of our draftees leave the service as quickly as they can. The high cost of training them is largely wasted.

With a booming population to draw from, with fairly serious unemployment in this country, with the services able to offer excellent technical training, I am convinced that we could make the services genuinely attractive enough to recruit volunteers to staff a really professional modern army, trained for highly complex warfare. It may cost a little more money at the outset because we would have to pay more realistic salaries. (We now pay recruits only \$78 a month.) Also, it will require some very careful and creative planning. But there is no reason why our prosperous and highly advanced nation cannot develop a just and efficient manpower policy to replace our unjust and inefficient draft system by the time the present system expires in 1967.

*Gaylord Nelson*

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel

on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.---



# DRAFT BE ABOLISHED?

## NO

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.)



**M**Y RESPONSE is NO!—unless two primary considerations obtain: (1) a sharp reduction in present international tensions—which appears doubtful for the foreseeable future; and (2) some practicable alternative whereby the Armed Forces may be maintained at a level to insure our national defense at the same or lowered cost.

In 1963, Congress extended the Universal Military Training and Service Act until July 1, 1967, continuing present programs of manpower procurement and management for military purposes under the Selective Service System. This is the only presently known practicable system to furnish U.S. Armed Forces with quantities and types of manpower as needed. Under Selective Service, the nation's manpower is registered, classified, deferred, channeled, and/or selected for military duty. As a result of this program, and the concomitant obligation on America's males, a major number of voluntary inductions occur which could not be expected to materialize if the threat of involuntary service did not exist.

Selective Service is a "going," vital system, charged with maintaining manpower operations in a state of constant readiness for emergencies. To destroy it without having a demonstrably more effective or economical replacement would be to deal irresponsibly with our nation's security. However, alternatives are being sought. Legislation was introduced in the 88th Congress to establish a Commission to make comprehensive studies of all matters relating to the adminis-

tration of the UMTS Act. Action on it was deferred because of a Presidential order to the Secretary of Defense that a study be made of the draft system and related manpower policies, "... including the possibility of meeting our requirements on an entirely voluntary basis in the coming decade." No report on this study is yet available, although a concept for an experimental Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP) has been announced by the Secretary of the Army, to provide for military training, education, and physical rehabilitation for men who cannot meet current mental or medical standards for regular enlistment, thus reducing reliance on the draft by expanding the pool of qualified volunteers available for enlistment. The Army presently is the only branch of the Armed Forces dependent on the draft to meet its program goals.

Significantly, international tensions have resulted in recent consideration by Australia of compulsory military service. As stated by Prime Minister Menzies: "The range of likely military situations we must be prepared to face has increased as a result of recent Indonesian policies and actions and the growth of Communist influence and armed activity in Laos and South Viet Nam." India began limited compulsory military training in 1963, for the first time in its history.

I agree with a prominent federal official who said: "Citizens of a democracy must assume the duties as well as the benefits of citizenship. A democracy cannot remain strong if it fears to demand military service as needed by its citizens. . . ."

*Robert C. Byrd*

I have read in The American Legion Magazine  
for March the arguments in PRO & CON:  
Should The Peacetime Draft Be Abolished?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION THE PEACETIME DRAFT

☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT BE ABOLISHED.

SIGNED .....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN..... STATE.....





## Animal Noses

**WHAT KIND OF** nose do you want your hunting dog to have?

Animals with the longest noses have the best sense of smell, say biologists. Their explanation is that a long nose has more nerve cells and so is more sensitive. Does the elephant, therefore, top the list? It does, as African hunters will also testify. An elephant, with trunk held high to sift the air, can scent a man many hundred yards away. Second to this species are the American deer. African and our western antelope would challenge their position if their own ears and eyes weren't so sharp they rarely need to use their noses. Next are the African cape buffalo and the rhino. Lower on the list are the American bear. And at the bottom are the short-nosed cats, from the African lion and Asiatic tiger to the common house tabby. It was once believed that fawns, hiding motionless in heavy brush, escaped prowling mountain lions and bobcats because Nature mysteriously took away their scent; actually it is because the cats can't smell.

Dogs rate almost as high as deer, except the short-nosed breeds such as the boxer and English bulldog. In prehistoric times, all dogs were keen scented, but most breeds have lost this trait through generations of disuse. Only the hunting dogs have kept their "noses" and, in fact, have become more specialized, creating two categories that use their sense of smell in different ways. These are the bird dogs and the hounds. The former, such as the English pointer, setter and the spaniels, hunt by body scent alone. They run with their heads up so their noses can catch the scent of the bird drifting toward them through the air. Or, if the bird is running, they follow the scent which hovers over the trail. And they judge how close they are to the bird by the strength of its scent. Hounds, however, such as the beagle, foxhound and coonhound which hunt animals only, follow the foot scent which clings to the ground behind the animal.

There are reasons for these specialized techniques. In bird hunting, where wide fields must be covered, a dog running with its head up, searching for body scent, can cover a large area in a short time at top speed. Also, a bird's body scent is stronger than its foot scent. However, the scent clings to the ground longer than it remains in the air where it is soon dispersed, and a hound can "nose out" a cold scent left by an animal hours after it has passed by. Such a cold trail usually is valueless in bird hunting because the bird might have flown away after making it. Also, since following foot scent is necessarily a more meticulous job, it is slower, which is an advantage in many cases because the dog isn't apt to chase the quarry out of the country.

A good bird dog with a sharp nose can smell a pheasant buried under a foot of fresh snow. A good coonhound's nose tells him when a raccoon's track was made, how fast it was travelling and in what direction. Where is man on the list of noses? Even lower than the cat family, as we might suspect!

**TIE YOUR OWN FLIES** for the trout season with a new kit being offered by



Worth Fishing Tackle, Stevens Point, Wis. It contains a vise, nylon thread, cement, hooks, plenty of fancy feathers and hackles, and an instruction book. The beginner's kit costs \$3.25 and young anglers like the one above can get a thrill creating their own sure-fire fish-getters. There are more elaborate kits for experts.

**AN ENCOUNTER WITH A SKUNK** is an experience neither a hunter nor a hunting dog can forget in a hurry, but fortunately the aftereffects are only temporary when you know the antidote. Try a sponge bath in tomato juice, followed by a scrubbing with soap and water, for either dog or hunter. Thereafter, the incident will be nothing but an unhappy memory.

**WHEN CLEANING A FISH**, to prevent spoilage it's important that you remove completely the "blood line," the dark line you can see running along the spine inside the body cavity after the innards have been removed. Your fingernail will do it but a

toothbrush will do a more complete and faster job, advises Bruce Harms of Reedsburg, Wis. Hold the cavity open under the tap water and scrub out the "blood line" with the brush. It takes only a few seconds per fish.

**WHEN THE WEATHER** threatens to turn wet and you're going hunting or fishing without waterproof footwear, take along a couple of plastic bags, advises Terry Rhodes of Cutler, Ill. One slipped over each boot-foot and tied around the ankle will keep it dry. Will keep your feet warmer, too, when the mercury slides below zero.

**THE MUDDY TASTE** of freshwater fish, except trout, is objected to by many anglers, but there's a simple way to get rid of the mud flavor, writes Charles Turnquist of Bloomington, Miss. He soaks them for an hour or more in water to which salt and a pinch of baking soda have been added, then rinses them in fresh water. Another method is to skin them before cooking. Most of the muddy flavor is in the skin.

**DUCKBOATS** can be dangerous because they're narrow, ride low in the water, and can capsize easily. The next time you climb into one, play it safe, advises C. Newton of Brooklyn, N.Y. Tie yourself to your life preserver with a length of heavy fishline, knotting one end of it through a buttonhole of your jacket. Should you go overboard, you can pull the preserver to you.

**THE LATEST TACKLE BOX** will please anglers. It's for fishing at night, and who doesn't? It's large, made of non-corrosive plastic (the kind used for football helmets), has three swinging trays (with over 36 separate compartments) and four internal electric lights that turn on when the box is opened. The clear plastic trays conduct the light, distributing an even glow. Box is practically indestructible, has a three-year guarantee. Lighting is by two flashlight batteries. Made by Old Pal, Inc., Lititz, Pa. Price: about \$25 list.

**ROD STORERS** for your boat can be made quickly from a couple of wire coat hangers, writes David Blake of Maytown, Pa. He bends the ends of a hanger together until they almost touch; this forms an open loop. Then he bends the hanger hook sideways so it can be hung from the rim of the gunwale. Two of these will hold a rod nicely, keeping it out of the way. A coat of varnish will keep the hangers from rusting.

**IS THERE A CORN FIELD NEARBY?** If so, you have a fine source of bait for ice fishing, according to biologists. All you need is a sharp knife and a bait box. They're corn borers, a tasty treat for cold-weather fish. You can find them by splitting the dried corn stalks. In an hour or so you can collect enough to catch fish all day.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10019.



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MARCH 1965

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## VA OFFICE SHUTDOWN FLIES IN FACE OF KNOWN INADEQUACY: IMPERILS AVENUE TO LEGAL CLAIMS OF MORE THAN 9 MILLION POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES:

The enormity of the announcement of the Veterans Administration on Jan. 13 that it would close 16 of its regional offices (along with other installations) can hardly be comprehended by the average citizen (see other stories in this issue on pages 2 and 29) . . . The VA regional offices, already spread too thin, are virtually the only direct, local contact that nearly 82 million veterans, vets' wives, widows, children, orphans and dependent parents have with the Veterans Administration for advice, information, counsel, claim-filing and claim processing . . . The shutdown will interpose from hundreds to more than 1,000 miles between potential beneficiaries and the nearest VA regional office, and will shut down regional offices presently serving areas in which reside more than 9 million people listed by VA as having potential business with it . . . VA says that it is now doing 90% of its business by mail and sees no problem in maintaining needed services by mail . . . The truth, known to everyone concerned, is quite the opposite . . . Lack of field offices is known beyond doubt to deprive veterans of legal entitlements by denying them access to knowledge of their entitlements.

Let us cite how well this is understood by all concerned.

On Aug. 2, 1962, VA Chief Benefits Director Philip Brownstein testified in Congress on a VA study of why 2,065 pensioned veterans and widows waited for from a year to 16 months to elect to receive a higher pension under an option granted them by law in 1960, and thus lost out on \$309,665 of legal benefits . . . Every one of them had been advised by mail from the VA of the technicalities of the law . . . Why the costly delay? . . . Mr. Brownstein said that 63% of them "just did not understand the law" and "13.6% were misinformed by others."

At the same time the House Veterans Affairs Committee staff made a study of 4,691 veterans and widows in sample areas of Texas, Arkansas and Florida who had not at any time elected the new pension . . . Staff Director Oliver Meadows testified that 2,790 of them could have received better benefits by choosing the new option, and these constituted 59.4%

of the group studied . . . The average income of the 2,970 who would gain by the election was only \$329 a year, yet none of them elected the better pension though it would bring them, on the average, \$141.72 more a year . . . Their total loss through ignorance--\$410,908.40 each year!

The whole burden of Mr. Meadows' testimony was that while all of the veterans and widows studied had received from the VA mail describing the complexities of the law, they felt additional need for personal advice and were getting it not from the VA but from people less-qualified, close at hand, who were misinforming them.

Why did they have to rely on misinformants instead of VA counsel, when they had no problem drawing the Social Security to which they were entitled?

The answer is that the same government that has been putting more and more field offices around the country to advise people on Social Security has been steadily withdrawing the same services from veterans and their families . . . Social Security involves at most about two times as many people as the VA (VA estimates that 44% of the population, or 81.9 million people, may have legitimate business with it) . . . When the present VA cutback is in effect, Social Security will have more than sixty times as many offices for counseling potential beneficiaries face-to-face in the 50 states than the VA . . . With the new VA cutback, VA will have 50 regional offices and 12 contact offices stretching from Hawaii to Rome, from Anchorage, Alaska, to the Panama Canal Zone . . . By comparison, Social Security maintains a growing field set-up of nine national regions with 613 district offices and 3,519 contact offices . . . At the same time its laws and regulations are far simpler to grasp and apply than those administered by the VA.

In Texas, Florida and Arkansas, where the House Committee made its shocking sample study, the VA will have just seven permanent offices (four regional, three contact) to counsel potential beneficiaries when the present cutback is in effect . . . In the same three states, Social Security has 534 field offices (54 district and 480 contact)!

What did the VA do, following the studies cited above which so starkly showed needy veterans and widows missing out on millions in benefits through lack of proper face-to-face counsel and the



## VETERANS NEWSLETTER

inadequacy of counsel by mail? . . . Between Jan. 1960, and Nov. 1961 (the terminal period of its study), it closed 19 contact offices . . . In Nov. 1961, it closed 161 more in one fell swoop . . . Less than six months after it testified it closed 26 of the remaining 35 contact offices, leaving 9 in the 50 states where there had been 1,049 at the end of WW2 . . . In 1955 it had closed the regional offices in San Diego, Miami and Oklahoma City . . . After it testified it closed the Dallas regional office and replaced it with a smaller contact office.

While all this was going on, both the Veterans Administration and House Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman Olin E. Teague repeatedly went to the press and the broadcasters with the message that for lack of proper information, disabled and impoverished veterans and widows throughout the country were missing out on \$46 million a year of legal entitlement in the single matter of the wrong choice of a pension!

In 4½ years, the loss to VA pensioners through ignorance, bad counsel, and the inadequacy of contact by mail has come to a staggering \$207,000,000 . . . Compare that to the \$23.5 million which it is claimed the new shutdown of facilities will save in administrative costs . . . A knowledgeable observer has difficulty restraining the sinister suspicion that the \$23.5 million saving is not the object of the shutdown at all, but what is envisioned by the Budget Bureau is further vast sums "saved" in unclaimed benefits by deliberate withdrawal of services.

Is the pension situation a special case of the inadequacy of the VA field service? . . . Not at all.

Twice Congress has had to pass special laws to ease the penalties suffered by veterans who were not properly advised of the need to convert their GI term insurance before its cost became prohibitive.

VA repeatedly asks news media to warn veterans to keep their GI insurance beneficiaries up to date, lest on their death the benefits go to beneficiaries they had in mind twenty years ago but not today . . . It frequently cites cases in which it is certain that the money went to the wrong people . . . By mailings to insured veterans in selected areas, VA has persuaded many veterans to change their beneficiaries . . . But it has never felt that it could afford such a mailing in all the areas where it has withdrawn its services . . . Last October, to help plug this gap in VA's shortage of counseling, this magazine published a change-of-beneficiary form with the cooperation of the VA, at a cost to The American Legion of approximately \$11,000.

The VA repeatedly states that only a

small fraction of the children of the war-dead have applied for the college-aid to which they are entitled under the Junior GI Bill . . . It admits that it is unable to get the word to them and beseeches private media, such as veterans' organizations, schools, newspapers and broadcasters to do the job.

Only when it is putting more miles between its offices and its potential beneficiaries, does the VA pretend that it can render its services by mail . . . At other times it admits that it can't and calls for help . . . Even in the processing of claims--a major work of VA regional offices--70% of the claims processed are worked up partially by sources outside the VA (service officers of veterans organizations or the states, or claimants' lawyers) . . . The burden on these professional and volunteer helpers is greatly magnified by cutbacks in VA offices . . . The North Dakota State American Legion Service Officer, stationed in Fargo, has had just a trot across town to the Fargo VA regional office to represent any of the 299,700 members of veterans families served by that office . . . He will now find himself 241 miles removed from the nearest claim-processing office--in St. Paul . . . Meanwhile, the VA is anticipating that its caseload is due to increase over the years ahead.

Perhaps this gives a small view of the enormity of the VA now ordering the shutdown of more than 24% of its already inadequate regional establishment, in areas where there now reside more than 9 million of the "potential beneficiaries."

Below are the regional offices to be closed, and opposite them the "potential beneficiary" population presently served by each office to be closed . . . Figures are based on VA's 1963 year-end annual report:

Regional office closed	Vet family population
Juneau, Alaska . . . . .	88,000
Wilmington, Del. . . . .	210,900
Shreveport, La. . . . .	333,000
Kansas City, Mo. . . . .	928,600
Reno, Nev. . . . .	118,400
Manchester, N.H. . . . .	307,100
Albany, N.Y. . . . .	743,700
Syracuse, N.Y. . . . .	832,500
Fargo, N. Dak. . . . .	299,700
Cincinnati, Ohio . . . . .	2,049,800
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	1,221,000
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. . . . .	277,500
Lubbock, Tex. . . . .	658,600
San Antonio, Tex. . . . .	710,400
White River Jct., Vt. . . . .	148,000
Cheyenne, Wyo. . . . .	170,200
	<hr/> 9,198,200



MARCH 1965

## VA Order Shuts 31 Facilities; Plan Draws Fire From Legion

Nat'l Cmdr Johnson calls for "total mobilization" against closing of 11 hospitals, four domiciliaries, and 16 offices; angry Congressmen set hearings; heavy anti-closure mail reaching Washington, D.C.

The Veterans Administration announcement of January 13 in Wash., D.C., that it would close 11 hospitals, four domiciliary homes and 16 regional offices in 23 states by June 30, 1965 (and some even by April 1), met sharp reaction and strong protest by The American Legion on national and local levels and brought promises of action by Congress.

At a press conference the next day, Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson, in answer to this massive cutback in VA facilities and services, characterized the proposal as one "which produces small savings at the expense of a great sacrifice to our veterans" and retorted that "these actions by the Veterans Administration, and the manner in which they were executed, reflect a gross disregard of the needs of our sick and disabled and are in direct conflict with the announced aims of the Administration to improve the lot of needy citizens."

The VA has estimated it would save \$23.5 million in the fiscal year 1966 by the proposed cutback.

Cmdr Johnson declared that "Even if the estimated savings are fully realized—and this is highly questionable, because some governmental agency will be called upon to care for these people—there is no justification for the hardships and sacrifices to be imposed."

Said Cmdr Johnson, "It is difficult to understand how the Veterans Administration can participate in any war against poverty or in the establishment of an improved society when it closes hospitals and domiciliaries."

Part of the scope of the cutback is noted in the list of VA hospitals scheduled for closing at: Lincoln, Neb.; Castle Point, N.Y.; Sunmount, N.Y.; VA Center, Bath, N.Y.; Rutland Heights, Mass.; Dwight, Ill.; Miles City, Mont.; McKinney, Tex.; Brecksville, Ohio (Broadview Hts. Div.); Grand Junction, Colo., and Fort Bayard, N.M.

VA domiciliaries scheduled for closing were at: Bath, N.Y.; White City, Ore.;

Thomasville, Ga., and Clinton, Iowa.

Six thousand beds will be lost for veteran's use by the projected closing of these hospitals and domiciliaries.

The following VA regional offices (which give service to veterans with claims) will close to merge with more distant offices: Albany, N.Y., to New York City, N.Y.; Syracuse, N.Y. to Buffalo, N.Y.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., to Phila., Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio to Cleveland, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo., to St. Louis, Mo.; Shreveport, La., to New Orleans, La.; Lubbock, Tex., to Waco, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex., to Houston, Tex.; Juneau, Alaska to Seattle, Wash.; Reno, Nev., to Los Angeles, Calif.; White River Junction, Vt., and Manchester, N.H., to Boston, Mass.; Fargo, N.D., and Sioux Falls, S.D., to St. Paul, Minn.; and Cheyenne, Wyo., to Denver, Colo.

The National Commander declared that "In closing regional offices the VA

has substantially decreased its ability to render service to veterans and their survivors. These persons will find it increasingly difficult to learn about and to obtain benefits authorized by Congress . . . VA's closing of regional offices is directly opposite to the expansion by the Social Security Administration of its field offices. The latter agency seems convinced that the best way to serve is to open, not close, its facilities for the public."

Congressional reaction to the VA closings was swift in coming. Senators filled ten pages of the Jan. 15 Congressional Record with protests and documentation of the damage to be done in their states.

Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) angrily denounced the VA plan, declaring that economy should be achieved by cutting wasteful government practices, which he said ran into millions of dollars, and not at the expense of veterans.

Bitterly protesting the closing of the Miles City, Mont., VA hospital (new in 1951 and operating at capacity), he said, "I received announcement of the closing (Miles City) 1½ hours before it became generally known . . . This in the name of economy. Whose economy? Not the veterans of the region . . . Not their families who will have to travel great additional distances to visit patients . . . It is an old story . . . When we are in an emergency, nothing is too good for those



Nat'l Cmdr Johnson urged Congress to oppose VA closings at the Jan. 28 Senate Veterans Affairs Subcommittee hearing. With him are John J. Corcoran, Nat'l Rehab Director; Dr. Irving Brick, Medical Advisor; and Nat'l Legislative Director Herald E. Stringer.



who are called upon to make great sacrifices for the Nation's safety and benefit . . . When the emergency is over, we forget the promises . . . apathy waxes"

Sen. Mansfield said that the VA situation is not isolated, that government bureaus, using cost-computers, are steadily pulling government services and installations out of the sparsely populated states. He added: "On what side of the ledger of these so-called economy decisions do you put the losses of the man who is thrown out of a job by the change? On what side do you put the losses of the bankrupt businesses? On what side do you put the losses inherent in the forced movement of people . . . ? On what side do you put the decline in property values? On what side do you put the curtailed and inadequate services which result from the change to those who are entitled to the best by law and equity? . . . I should like to support measures for Appalachia, Urbana, or whatever; but I do not propose to support them at the expense of a new economic wasteland in Rockania . . ."

Sen. Mansfield put on record a long letter from Montana Veterans Welfare Director Harry E. Sawyer regarding the closing of the Miles City hospital.

#### MONTANA HOSPITAL PROBLEM

Wrote Sawyer, in part: ". . . Does anyone in the VA realize that there is no railroad or bus service between eastern Montana and Helena? A seriously ill veteran who cannot afford hospital care in Glasgow or Wolf Point would have to be brought 400 miles by car. Temperatures this winter have been hovering below the zero mark for the past month. It would be at the risk of his life to bring such a veteran over snowy, ice-packed roads for 8 to 10 hours to be hospitalized at Fort Harrison (the Helena VA hospital.) . . . Hour after hour the roads on the High Line are closed due to blizzards. A car can start from Plentywood in pleasant weather and be stalled in a blizzard between Glasgow and Malta. This is inhuman . . ."

Other quotes from the Senate Jan. 15 colloquy:

Sen. Metcalf (Mont.): "There was not a word in the State of the Union speech as to what the Great Society would do for veterans . . . We thought, 'The subject will be deferred to a special message.' Then we were informed that in order to save \$23.5 million as a part of the VA economy program, the VA . . . has gone to its computers . . . and has come to the conclusion that it should close the listed facilities . . . Is there not to be anything in the Great Society for veterans? . . . Saving \$23.5 million on one day and spending \$3.3 billion in for-

eign aid on the next day cannot be justified to the veterans of real war when we are embarking on a war against poverty and disease . . ."

Sen. Allott (Colo.): ". . . I wish to say one word on behalf of the Grand Junction VA hospital in Colorado . . . All the computers in the world cannot show the heartaches and the trouble that taking one veterans hospital away from an area like Grand Junction would cause . . . It will mean a 7- or 8-hour drive over two high mountain passes of 12,000 feet to go into Denver, an equivalent drive into Salt Lake City, or even a longer drive to Albuquerque . . . We are emasculating the veterans services at the very level where they are meant to be effective . . . The veterans' facilities are spread out in the manner in which they are for the reason that veterans, who have earned the right to proper care from their Government, should have an opportunity to be hospitalized within a reasonable distance from their own homes."

Sen. Gruening (Alaska): "As soon as the facility in Juneau is closed, veterans in Alaska will have to travel 1,000 miles to obtain service. They cannot very well walk that distance. They will have to spend their money for airplane fare . . . These decisions are unjust and unwise. I doubt whether they are sound economically . . ."

Sen. Yarborough (Texas): "I will call hearings on this in the Senate Subcommittee of Veterans Affairs, of which I am chairman, at the earliest moment . . . (Hearings began Jan. 22.) This is action by the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau . . . has fought the (Cold War) GI Bill under the last three Presidents. They have been the stumbling block in its way. I think that the hearts, the aims, and the desires of the American people should be given some of the attention by the Budget Bureau that its computing machines receive . . ."

Sen. McGovern (S. Dak.): "The withdrawal of VA service personnel from Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to St. Paul, Minn. . . means that our veterans will have to travel 300 miles in order to discuss special problems with VA service personnel . . ."

Sen. Burdick (N. Dak.): "This is almost identical with the situation that prevails in Fargo, N. Dak. . . ."

Also included in the long list of Senators who protested losing or transferring VA facilities were: Winston L. Prouty, Vt.; John Sherman Cooper, Ky.; Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen from Ill.; Jacob K. Javits, N.Y.; George Aiken, Vt.; Leverett Saltonstall, Mass.; Carl T. Curtis, Neb.; and Jack Miller, Iowa.

On Jan. 22 a joint statement by the commanders of veterans organizations totaling 4.5 million members was issued, decrying the proposed VA cutback and calling for an immediate full Congressional study and review. The statement also asked for meetings with President Johnson, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and with the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

The joint statement was signed by Donald E. Johnson, National Commander of The American Legion; Lincoln Tamraz, National Commander, AMVETS; William G. Dwyer, National Commander, Disabled American Veterans; John A. Jenkins, Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Melvin D. Eddy, National Commander, Veterans of World War I, Inc.

#### TV INTERVIEWS

Nat'l Cmdr Johnson also had separate TV-taped interviews with Sen. Jack Miller (R-Iowa), and with Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.), Chairman of the House Veterans Committee.

Said Johnson at the Miller interview, "VA hospitals won't be closed if The American Legion can help it."

Senator Miller endorsed the Nat'l Cmdr's views and added, "I join with Sen. Mansfield, Sen. Dirksen, and others on both sides of the aisle in calling upon the VA to reconsider this action."

Said Rep. Teague, "I plan to call hearings of the House Veterans Committee very shortly to discuss this most important subject of the VA closings. . . . I am greatly interested in the announced intention of the VA to close the hospital at McKinney, and regional offices at Lubbock and San Antonio."

Nat'l Cmdr Johnson talked by conference telephone with the Legion's department commanders informing them of the gravity and scope of the cutback and of the necessity for a united front to prevent its happening.

Reports of shocked disbelief were also quick in coming from Legionnaires close to rehabilitation work and from VA hospital patients and domiciliary members themselves.

For example, at Thomasville, Ga., the domiciliary scheduled to close has 800 operating beds and an average daily membership load of 758 since July 1, 1964. It has 168 fulltime employees, six medical consultants and 127 members who perform work under the Therapeutic and Rehabilitation program.

In order to be eligible for domiciliary admission, veterans must swear to not be able to pay for similar care, must not be able to earn a normal living, and must not need hospital treatment.

George Osborne, Dep't Adj't of



Georgia, and the editor of *The Georgia Legionnaire*, went immediately to the Thomasville Domiciliary upon hearing the news of its scheduled closing. Excerpts from his lengthy and complete report follow.

### ON THE SPOT TESTIMONY

"To see babies cry causes me concern, to see women cry makes me uncomfortable, but to see grown men cry is just about more than I can take. When you talk to a 74-year-old veteran of WWI who saw duty on the Border and in France, and in later life suffered numerous heart attacks and a stroke that left one hand paralyzed, to see him cry as he tells you this has been his home for 15 years and now it is to be no more, this is a personal tragedy to this man no matter how you play it.

"When you try to comfort a person like this, and there are hundreds just like him, by assuring him your organization is fighting to reverse the decision and if unsuccessful, you feel sure he will be cared for at another installation, this gives this man little consolation.

"He said to me, 'This is my home—the other members and the staff are my family. I am too old to start over. What am I going to do?' I didn't have an answer."

Osborne talked to Max Law, WWI vet, and 67 years old. Said Law, "I am a victim of arthritis and I've been here since August. The treatment I have received here has been the best. I think that if this place closes some of us that are severely disabled may be placed in other facilities, but some of the fellows will be out without a place to go."

And from Thomas Robinson, 74, a WWI Army vet: "I have been on this station for five years. I think it is a poor plan to close this place. I require maximum care . . . due to emphysema and heart trouble. . . . I have hopes that something will happen so they will not close this place. The staff here is wonderful and treat me fine. I would hate to leave them."

Said Otis Williams, 68, "I saw Border Service and served in France in the first war. I have been here since 1949. It will be like leaving my family to leave here and I hope something will keep them from closing us up."

Osborne talked to Frank Turvey, 64, who served in the U.S. Navy during WWI: "I was speechless! I came here Nov. 1953 and am 100% service connected disabled. I hope I will be able to transfer to some VA Center with domiciliary care because I would be unable to secure employment. I have to use a walking cane to get around. The reason I was so shocked . . . was because they

have spent so much fixing up these facilities. The buildings and fixtures here are in the best shape . . . since I came here."

Editor Osborne discussed the facilities: "As I look over this 265-acre reservation . . . and . . . see new X-ray equipment just being uncrated, a new Addressograph room just completed, acres of new tile on the floors, a new \$65,000 boiler, new gas lines . . . the underground water and sewage systems, fire stations and maintenance facilities, I find it hard to comprehend that closing this place at this time is going to save money. The per-diem cost for each member here in 1964 was \$5.70—the lowest in the VA system—yet moving these men to other stations is an economy move—so they say. . . . The plan to move men from Thomasville into Dublin, Bay Pines, Biloxi, and Mountain Home is sheer folly inasmuch as these installations already have waiting lists. If we think getting a veteran into the hospital has been rough in the past—look out for the future!"

Nationwide, the picture was just as bleak for possible domiciliary transferees.

Members at the Bath, N.Y., domiciliary will be relocated at either Dayton, Ohio (472 miles away), Kecoughtan, Va., (491 miles away), or Wood, Wis., (708 miles away).

The members at Clinton, Iowa, will be relocated at either Wood, Wis., (174 miles away), Wadsworth, Kans., (397 miles away), or Martinsburg, W. Va., (851 miles away).

The Thomasville members will go to Dublin, Ga., (155 miles away), Biloxi, Miss., (347 miles away), Bay Pines, Fla., (281 miles away), or Mountain Home, Tenn., (457 miles away).

White City, Ore., domiciliary members will be transferred to Los Angeles (754 miles away), Whipple, Ariz., (1100 miles away), Hot Springs, S. Dak., (1399 miles away), Temple, Tex., (2096 miles away), or Bonham, Tex., (2057 miles away).

Patients remaining in the VA hospitals scheduled for closing will be given a choice of transfer to several surrounding hospitals. However, it is questionable whether all patients will be able to go to their first choice.

Following is a list of the hospitals to be closed and the nearest and farthest hospitals which patients can choose, many of which will have to enlarge their normal waiting lists to accommodate them.

The closest VA hospital to Bath, N.Y., is at Batavia, N.Y., (70 miles away), while the farthest is at Montrose, N.Y., (250 miles away).

The closest hospital to the TB installa-

tion at Brecksville, Ohio, is the *neuro-psychiatric* hospital in the same town, while the farthest is at Pittsburgh, Pa., (124 miles away).

The closest to Castle Point, N.Y., is at West Haven, Conn., (82 miles away), and the farthest is at Brooklyn, N.Y., (96 miles away).

For Dwight, Ill., the closest is Hines, Ill., (65 miles away), the farthest is St. Louis, Mo., (240 miles away).

For Ft. Bayard, N. Mex., the closest is Tucson, Ariz., (201 miles away), the farthest is Whipple, Ariz., (384 miles away).

For Grand Junction, Colo., the closest is Denver, Colo., (258 miles away), the farthest is Ft. Lyon, Colo., (372 miles away).

For Lincoln, Nebr., the closest is Omaha, Nebr., (54 miles away), the farthest is Knoxville, Iowa, (233 miles away).

For McKinney, Tex., the closest is Dallas, Tex., (33 miles away), the farthest is Muskogee, Okla., (267 miles away).

For Rutland Heights, Mass., the closest is West Roxbury, Mass., (45 miles away), the farthest is Albany, N.Y., (118 miles away).

For Sunmount, N.Y., the closest is Albany, N.Y., (151 miles away), the farthest is Togus, Maine, (232 miles away).

For Miles City, Mont., the closest is Sheridan, Wyo., (212 miles away), the farthest is Fargo, N. Dak., (473 miles away).

### ECONOMIC EFFECTS

The adverse effect on the economic structures of the respective communities involved in the VA closings is incalculable. Depending on the size of each, some will be more affected than others.

For example, the VA hospital at Dwight, Ill., is in a community of 3,150 people and employs approximately 250. For this small community, the VA hospital was one of the main sources of business revenue, and its closing will seriously affect its future economic status.

In a letter to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, declared that the closings at Castle Point, Sunmount and Bath, would displace 1,590 patients, eliminate 1,460 jobs and reduce local payrolls by \$9.1 million a year.

The day following the VA closing announcement, Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson keynoted The American Legion's stand: "I doubt if it is the will of the American people that this society be built at the expense of those who have risked their lives that this nation, under



God, might endure, and who now find themselves in need of the services which their government in Washington is best equipped to render.

"I now call for a total mobilization of the efforts and resources of The American Legion to prevent this disastrous proposal from becoming reality."

He asked that Legionnaires write or wire Washington, D.C., and protest the closings to President Lyndon B. Johnson, VA Administrator William J. Driver, Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs Olin E. Teague, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs Ralph Yarborough, and their own Congressional representatives.

On Jan. 28, Cmdr Johnson testified before the Senate Veterans Affairs Subcommittee and presented the views of the nearly 2.6 million members of The American Legion in opposition to the proposed VA cutback.

### New VA Chief

President Lyndon B. Johnson has nominated William J. Driver, 46, to be the new head of the U.S. Veterans Administration (title: Administrator of Veteran Affairs). Driver, a career VA employee since 1946, has been second in command of the VA as Deputy Administrator since Feb. 1961.

Driver's nomination and the resignation of Past Nat'l Cmdr John S. Gleason, Jr. (1957-58), who had been appointed administrator by the late President John F. Kennedy in Jan. 1961, were announced on Dec. 26, 1964, by President Johnson. Gleason has returned to his position as an officer of the First National Bank of Chicago.

President Johnson said he was "particularly pleased" to announce Mr. Driver's nomination because "he is the first career official to administer the affairs of America's veterans."

Driver, a WW2 and Korean War vet, holds numerous military decorations, including the Distinguished Service Medal. He has earned the VA's two highest awards, the Exceptional Service Medal, and the Meritorious Service Medal. In 1964, he also was awarded the Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League.

The new VA chief began his career in the Contact and Administration Services, switched to Compensation and Pension Service, and then later directed the entire benefits program as Chief Benefits Director before becoming Deputy Administrator in 1961.

Driver has had a leading role in many VA changes in recent years. These include:

1. The veterans pension law, PL86-211.



VA Administrator William J. Driver

2. New work measurement and performance standards and other reorganization and planning programs.

3. The large scale application of automatic data processing and the establishment of a new department of data management.

A native of Rochester, N.Y., the new administrator was born May 9, 1918, was educated in that city, and was graduated cum laude from the University of Niagara with a degree in Business Administration in 1941.

WW2 intervened and Driver joined the U.S. Army in July 1941, was discharged Nov. 1945, and went to work for the VA in Feb. 1946.

While working at the VA by day, he attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C., by night, earned his LL. B. degree, and was admitted to the D.C. Bar of Law in 1952. He is a member of Wynnewood Legion Post 511 of Dallas, Tex.



From l. to r., William Doyle, Legion Nat'l Security Commission Chmn, and John Davis, Vice Chmn, as they met with Cyrus Vance, Deputy Sec'y of Defense, and Stephen Ailes, Sec'y of the Army to discuss the controversial Army Reserve-Nat'l Guard merger plan.

### NEC OK's Reserve Merger

By a seven-to-one ratio The American Legion National Executive Committee has approved Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's plan to merge the Army Reserve and National Guard which he proposed on Dec. 12, 1964.

Following McNamara's proposal, Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson authorized a special committee, under the chairmanship of Legion Nat'l Security Commission Chmn William C. Doyle (N.J.), to meet with Defense Dept officials and interested quasi-military organizations to study the effect of the proposal on the basic defense structure of the U.S.

Prior to this meeting, Legion policy called for strong reserve and guard forces and was spelled out in Resolution #623 of the 1964 Nat'l Convention. McNamara's plan would blend the reserve into the National Guard.

Chmn Doyle's group recommended that the Legion should offer support to the Defense Dept change in military reserve alignment.

Said Nat'l Cmdr Johnson: "The Legion's Nat'l Security Special Committee did not arrive at its decision to support the principle of the realignment hastily, nor were its deliberations without certain reservations. Members of the committee were well aware that too many changes have marked the reserve program since WW2."

However, he said, "the Legion realizes fully that in the complex urgencies of the international military situations of today there can be no fixed formula."

The special security committee study was passed on to the NEC in the form of a resolution. Committeemen re-



sponsored by telegraphic vote to Cmdr Johnson, favoring the Defense Dep't plan "if implemented as proposed."

### 1964 Membership Totals In

The official 1964 membership of The American Legion was 2,544,437. The Legion is still the nation's largest veterans' organization with a membership greater than all other major veterans' groups combined.

Official membership for 1964 in the Legion's junior organization—The Sons of The American Legion—was 17,333.

Final membership for The American Legion Auxiliary was reported as 907,819.

### BRIEFLY NOTED

Members of the 50-piece band of the Ohio Soldiers & Sailors Orphans Home in Xenia are sporting their first new uniforms in 24 years. Actually, 60 uniforms were purchased—with donations of cash and trading stamps to the amount of \$5,000 by Ohio posts and individual Legionnaires. The old uniforms were also bought by Legionnaires.

In the photo, Steve Allen (left) is shown in the parade uniform, which is a decorative overlay, front and back, with military belt and shoulder cord added, for the concert uniform. Steve plays a baritone horn. Flute player Sharon Napper and saxophonist Charles Bruce are wearing the Navy blue concert uniforms. On the right is George W. Schumacher, band director.



Legion raises \$5,000 for band uniforms.

The *Ohio Legion News* reports that "Legion blood pressure rose recently over a Mansfield newspaper letter about the removal of 13,000 Christian crosses from the Nat'l Memorial cemetery in Honolulu. Dep't Cmdr Buck Allen asked Rep. William Minshall about it. His prompt reply said the upright wooden crosses, riddled by termites, have been replaced by flat stones, each of which

bears a religious emblem. He added that this trend toward a memorial-park type cemetery will extend to certain other national burial grounds."

Back in the early 1930's, Richard L. Johnson pitched for the Cooperstown, N.D., American Legion Baseball team which won a department championship. He has been in the headlines again and again, most recently for piloting the U.S. Air Force F-111 on its maiden flight at Carswell AFB near Fort Worth, Texas. The F-111 is the supersonic aircraft known originally as the TFX (tactical fighter, experimental). In 1948, while serving in the Air Force, Major Johnson set a jet fighter speed record of 670.98 miles per hour.

The new American Legion Motion Picture Catalog (1965 edition) lists many films in all categories which may be borrowed for only the handling charge of \$2.50 per film. Most of those listed are 16mm black-and-white sound films. Says the catalog: "The staff of the Motion Picture Section will gladly assist you in making suitable selections, or in any other way attempt to help you solve your film problems. Feel free to consult the Motion Picture Section at any time."

For a copy of the catalog write to Motion Picture Section, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

The gift of a 93-acre Eastern Ohio hill country farm and perhaps as much as \$20,000 in cash, says the *Ohio Legion News*, has been offered to The American Legion of Ohio for the creation of a project for "the moral, physical and recreational development and advancement of youth." The offer, made in the will of the late Durward I. Bernhard, Life Legionnaire in **Barnesville Post 168**, will be considered carefully before the Dep't Executive Committee acts on it, Dep't Adjutant Joe Deutschle said.

The Montana American Legion and Auxiliary spent \$2,880 for relief work following the disastrous Montana floods. Over \$5,000 was contributed directly by individual Legion posts and units. **Valier Post and Unit 36** received \$1,442.59. That area bore the brunt of the Birch Creek flood. Here, many lives were lost, homes destroyed, and ranchland laid to waste. Punxsutawney, Pa., sent in \$35 after reading about the Montana Legion flood relief fund in *The American Legion Magazine*. The Montana Legion and Auxiliary had contributed \$1,117 to the Alaskan earthquake relief fund.

The Kansas City Athletics announced the signing of Rolland Fingers, 18-year-old pitcher-outfielder who led the **Post 73, Upland, Calif.**, team to the 1964 American Legion baseball championship. The 6-4, 190-pound righthander got a \$20,000 bonus, said the club, and was assigned to the Burlington, Iowa, team. Fingers pitched two victories for Upland in the Legion finals at Little Rock, Ark., played outfield, won the batting title with an average for the regionals and finals competition of .450, and was chosen the Outstanding Legion Player of 1964.

Directed toward the retired worker and others with leisure time, a book entitled "Crafts For Retirement" is edited and published by American Craftsmen's Council, 29 W. 53rd St., New York 10019. Priced at \$2.95 for a single copy (quantity discounts are available), the book has chapters on ten crafts: hooked rugs, weaving, needlework, block printing, silk screen printing, hand press printing, jewelry and metalwork, enameling, pottery, and woodworking.

The first part of the book defines the problems of retired persons, points up the benefits of sustained, serious crafts training, and reviews the most successful programs. The remainder of the book provides detailed discussions of the crafts fields and projects—written, according to the editors, by leading authorities and teachers. Each author explores the suitability of his craft and points out its possibilities and limitations for older people. All of the necessary materials and equipment are listed, with advice on how to set up a workshop. Sources of supply are also included. The specific projects suggested within each of the ten sections have been carefully tested and found suitable for the average older adult, say the editors.

A film designed to assist students to stay in school and continue their education is "Adults in a Hurry," available to Legion posts from The Jam Handy Organization, 2821 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48211. The only charge for the 25-minute color film is for return postage. Give booking dates when writing.

Since 1938, The American Legion has provided \$186,000 in cash scholarships at the national level, reports the Nat'l Americanism Commission.

The Dep't of Virginia won the 1964 Middle Atlantic Child Welfare reporting award, showing a 215% increase in its reporting over 1963.

(Continued on next page)



## POSTS IN ACTION

Two members of **Post 923, Chicago, Ill.**, recently won the spotlight of attention. Chicago policeman Roy Wienckowski and his partner answered a robbery and assault call in their district. After searching they captured four men in an abandoned building while the culprits were dividing the loot. "Not to be outdone by Past Cmdr Wienckowski," says *Orbit*, the Voice of F.D.R. Post, "post member Stanley Sablo responded to the screams of a woman outside his Bonnie Ann Tap and discovered that she had been knocked down and her purse stolen. He saw a young man running away and took off in pursuit. Although Stanley weighs in at a strapping 250 pounds, he closed the distance between him and the fleeing thief rapidly. The man then turned and threw the purse at Stanley, who retrieved it and gave up the chase."

**Post 1958, Chicago, Ill.**, distributed food, clothing, and toys costing over \$600 to families of disabled and hospitalized veterans in Chicago and suburbs. Gaily wrapped gifts went to the female veterans in all local veterans hospitals. The Helen J. Ross Post 1958 is made up of ex-service women of WWI, WW2, and the Korean War in all branches of service.

In the photo, shown with some of the goodies, are (left to right): Mrs. Florence B. Tharp, adjutant and past cmdr; Mrs. Emily Nevrel, cmdr; Mrs. Mary Wallace, chaplain and past cmdr; and Mrs. Chrystal B. Day, service officer.



Lady Legionnaires distribute over \$600 worth of food, etc., to Chicago vets.

**Post 21, Winchester, Va.**, and its Auxiliary gave \$1,200 to the town Recreation Dep't for erection of a shelter in the play court area of City Park. Many WWI Legionnaires contributed much to the construction of the War Memorial Building there.

**Post 22, Lebanon, N.H.**, participated in a joint gift by veterans groups of seven TV sets to the VA Hospital at White River Junction, Vt. The Vermont Auxiliary financed the modification of the antenna system to extend TV facilities to many additional rooms.

**Post 57, Cobleskill, N.Y.**, has given \$7,000 and pledged \$3,000 more for a total gift of \$10,000 to the Schoharie Co. Community Hospital for a new Emergency Suite of rooms.

**Post 119, Estes Park, Colo.**, served breakfast one recent day for the entire city of Estes Park. Sausage, eggs, flapjacks—all you could eat.

"The chant of the auctioneer had just stopped," says *The Hoosier Legionnaire*, "when this picture of several members of **Versailles, Ind.**, **Post 173** was taken. They had just auctioned off the tobacco raised by post members on the Alfred Adkins farm. Top Basket sold for \$64 per hundred pounds, with a total gross amount of \$358.96 being realized from the crop. Twelve to 15 Legionnaires of **Post 173** worked the crop and harvested the tobacco on a half share basis on .45 of an acre. Pictured here is Post Cmdr

Russell Mays (left) receiving the check from Alfred Adkins (right). In the background are Leslie Knokle and John Ward."



Tobacco dollars for Legion park project.

Funds derived from the sale of tobacco are to be used to develop 6.5 acres of land as a Legion Memorial Park located near the post home. The park will include a shelter house, picnic ground, and facilities for Boy and Girl Scout Troops.

**Post 115, Platte, S.D.**, far outdistanced the field in providing the largest number of birds for this year's American Legion pheasant feeds for hospitalized veterans at Fort Meade, Hot Springs, and Sioux Falls. The 420 birds earned **Post 115** the Grant H. Morgan High Gun trophy, awarded annually to the South Dakota post providing the most birds. Although the final total department figure was down over last year's 2,896, there were enough birds to provide for the nearly 2,000 hospitalized veterans.

## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

**Camp Lee, Va.**—Need information from anyone who witnessed an accident to **Joseph Leib** on the obstacle course on June 16, 1943, in which his back was injured, especially from men in Hospital Ward 30 in June and July. Write to **Joseph Leib**, 4990 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.

**Fort Knox, Ky.**: **2nd Arm'd Div, 66th Arm'd Reg't, Co I**—**Henry Orłowski**, **Walter Glosake**, and **Edgar Culbertson** are asked to give information which may aid in a claim by **Homer Lunde**, who states that in Oct. 1943, while training recruits on the rifle range, his hearing was affected. Contact: **Matt Mueller**, W151, N8030, Hilltop Dr., Menomonee Falls, Wisc.

**2109th AAFBU, Sqdn C, Turner Field, Ga.**—**Neal Luckinbill** or others serving with "Jay" Dumas in this outfit in 1945 contact Veterans Service Office, Columbus, Nebr.

**762nd RR Shop Bn, Iran & Germany**—Need information from men who served with **Walter E. Krollzick**, who is suffering from jungle rot. Write him at 948 Wells Ave. S.W., Canton, Ohio. Information may help him establish a claim.

**342nd Bn, Tank Corps, Co B, Camp Greene, Raleigh, N. C.**—Need information from anyone who knew **Pvt. Joseph A. Renshaw**, RFD 1, Carmi, Ill., for purpose of establishing a service connected disability.



In Montana: **Fairfield Post 80** sparked the drive for a community swimming pool and donated \$3,000 to the fund. **Paradise Post 129** gave \$830 to community projects in Paradise, Plains, and Camas Prairie for schools' athletic equipment. **Valier Post 36** provided \$500 for a new filter for the community swimming pool.

**Post 1, Denver, Colo.**, is offering its Bells of Peace hi fi record album, containing music of the Carillon Americana Bells of the United States Air Force Academy—favorite tunes of WWI and WW2—for \$2.95 each. It originally sold for \$4. Make out checks or money orders to Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post 1. Address: 1370 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

**Post 166, Alliance, Ohio**, gave Americanism awards to the *Alliance Review* and to radio station WFAH in recognition of their cooperation in Legion activities.

**Post 41, Artesia, N.M.**, has dedicated a new \$40,000 home (see photo). About 300 people attended the dedication of the air conditioned building, which has a Legion meeting room, Auxiliary meeting room, Service Officer's office, and kitchen. Post 41's Building Chairman is Leland A. Wittkopp, commander is Floyd Economides, and Adjutant is Harold Taylor.



Modern new home: Post 41, Artesia, N.M.

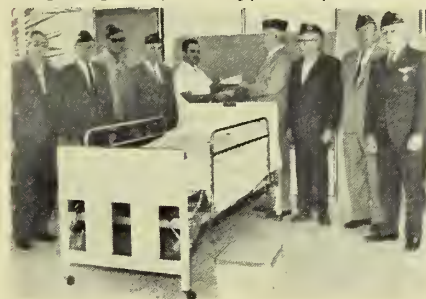


One of the oldest Legion post homes is this building, erected in 1920. It is the headquarters of Post 107 in Donna, Texas.

**Post 7, Lake Chapala, Mexico**, has presented to the Chapala Hospital a special type of restraining bed which the hospital did not have. Money for the purchase came from a dance held at the Legion Club, and from donations by Legionnaires and friends in Chapala, Chula

Vista and Ajijic. Shown in the photo are (L to R): Robert Cobb, Howard Henter-shee, Carl Kemmerer, Karl Lueder, Dr. Gilberto Rubalcaba (head of Chapala Hospital), Charles Haywood, Harvey Miller, Harold Mayhew, and Post 7 Cmdr Doug La Pine.

Legion gift: special type hospital bed



### Life Saving Awards

Three recent Boy Scouts of America Court of Honor awards for saving life, involving Legion-sponsored scout units, have been announced. A Medal of Merit went to David Tritle, Cub Scout, Pack 119, **Peterson, Iowa**, sponsored by Legion **Post 10**. After a car crash which killed his parents and injured their three children, eight-year-old David tramped through deep snow, lost a shoe, and eventually found help. His perseverance saved his sister and brother from perishing from exposure.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to Kenneth Holmes, Second Class Scout, Troop 71, **Plymouth, Mass.**, sponsored by **Post 40**. When a youngster accidentally severed a main artery on a piece of glass, 12-year-old Kenneth controlled the bleeding by applying a compress and hand pressure. He carried the victim as

far as he could and got a car to take him to the hospital.

A Certificate of Merit went to Howard Rightsell, Second Class Scout, Troop 41, **Hume, Ill.**, sponsored by **Post 369**. When his nine-year-old sister tripped and fell suspended over a cliff, Howard, 11, dropped onto his stomach and reached over the edge of the cliff toward his sister. He directed her to grab his arms and held her suspended in this precarious position until others got hold of his feet and pulled them both to safety.

### Post 64's Radio Round-up

**Post 64, Sioux City, Iowa**, utilized radio cars, newspaper, TV and radio to spark a highly successful one-day membership drive. With the help of the Tri-State Fleawatters, says Past Dep't Cmdr C. Glenn Hamm, who was chairman of the drive, about 200 members signed up (and paid up) in one afternoon. This brought the post's membership to 1,300-plus, with a goal of 2,500.

Explains Mr. Hamm: "Last year's unpaid members, along with their telephone numbers, were noted on 3x5 cards. Names of tax exempt veterans from the assessor's office records were also placed on cards. The newspaper, television and radio picked up the story with excellent coverage. This let members and eligible members know that they would be called.

"Calling crews were located in offices where two or more phones were available. They telephoned to solicit members, using the pamphlet, "The Amazing American Legion," along with a typed list of other Legion services as sales tools. If a member agreed to pay his dues, or an eligible veteran agreed to sign up, the caller promised that a radio car and a Legionnaire would be at his door in a few moments. The prospect was asked to have his check ready. The name and address were then called in to the base station, which transmitted this message to the car and Legionnaire nearest the address for a quick pick up. The six ears and solicitors, spotted over town, were never idle and did an excellent job in the pick-up activity.

"Thanks to the Fleawatter organization and this system of membership collection, color and excitement were added to what is at times a dull, hard job."

### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Cyril J. (Gus) Paul**, appointed Dep't Adjutant of South Dakota. A Past Dep't Cmdr, he succeeds Robert Whittemore, resigned.

**Glenn Howe**, former Legion Service Officer, Dep't of Oregon, appointed Dep't Adjutant, succeeding Maurice E. Druhl, resigned.

(Continued on next page)

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS DECEMBER 31, 1961			
ASSETS			
Cash on hand and on deposit .....	\$	3,031,283.74	
Receivable .....		271,702.33	
Inventories .....		365,987.12	
Invested Funds .....		1,663,938.77	
Trust Funds:			
Overseas Graves Decoration			
Trust Funds .....		285,359.85	
Employees Retirement			
Trust Fund .....		3,511,857.19	3,800,217.04
Real Estate .....		814,228.39	
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation .....		238,953.38	
Deferred Charges .....		69,031.14	
		\$10,258,391.91	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH			
Current Liabilities .....	\$	967,370.83	
Funds Restricted as to use .....		17,530.26	
Deferred Income .....		3,397,885.04	
Trust Funds:			
Overseas Graves Decoration			
Trust Funds .....		285,359.85	
Employees Retirement			
Trust Fund .....		3,511,857.19	3,800,217.04
Net Worth:			
Reserve Fund .....		25,119.11	
Restricted Fund .....		23,889.33	
Real Estate .....		814,228.39	
Reserve for Rehabilitation .....		578,607.81	
Reserve for Child Welfare .....		129,813.02	
Reserve for Convention .....		60,000.00	
		1,631,687.69	
Unrestricted Capital .....		113,701.05	2,075,388.74
		\$10,258,391.91	



**Randel Shake**, the Legion's Nat'l Child Welfare Director, reappointed to the Public Advisory Committee on Venereal Disease Control.

## DIED

**Martin Walsh**, of Quincy, Ill., a member of the Society of American Legion founders.

**Paul A. Martin**, of Lansing, Mich., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1921-23).

**James Lamar McCann**, in Seale, Ala. A Legionnaire who held his membership in the Dep't of France, he was a Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman from France (1936-52).

**Edward A. Linsky**, of Philadelphia, Pa., while on a visit in Tel Aviv, Israel. He was a Past Dep't Adjutant (1935-53).

**Eduard Leonard Pauser**, in Antwerp, Belgium. A Life Member of the Legion. he was president of the Belgian Committee, People-To-People Program.

**George D. Hill**, of Dover, Del., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1940-42).

**M. E. Litch**, of Brush, Colo., Past Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1935-37).

**Joseph T. Davis**, of Glen Arbor, Mich., Past Dep't Adjutant of Panama, C.Z. (1954-55).

**J. Murray Devine**, of Manchester, N.H., a Legionnaire and attorney, son of Maurice F. Devine, a member of the Legion's Nat'l Legislative Commission.

**Philo C. Calhoun**, of Bridgeport, Conn., who attended the St. Louis Caucus, served as Dep't Cmdr (1919-20), and was voted the title of Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr of the Legion at the 1933 Nat'l Convention.

**Mrs. Charles W. Gunn**, of Portland, Ore., Past Nat'l President of The American Legion Auxiliary (1958-1959).

**Harry O. Pearson**, of Bellows Falls, Vt., a general member of the Legion's Rehabilitation Commission and a former member of the Nat'l Executive Committee (1958-59).

**J. L. Cochran**, of Akron, Ohio, who was a delegate to the founding caucus of the Legion in 1919, and at the May 1919 caucus in St. Louis seconded the nomi-

nation of Henry D. Lindsley for chairman of the caucus.

## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

**C. H. Adler** (1964), Post 3, Mobile, Ala.  
**Rolin W. Shaw and Jack Seider and Glenn Snodgrass and L. J. Taylor** (all 1963), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

**Ben I. Young** (1949) and **Watson McFadden** (1954) and **Dr. Walter H. Mansfield** (1964), Post 28, Petaluma, Calif.

**Wayne B. Bayless and Dennis Lasher and Wallace Limond and George Routh and Luther Westbury** (all 1964), Post 48, Oxnard, Calif.

**Walter J. Zimmerman** (1964), Post 593, Prunedale, Calif.

**William Conway and Carl J. Ekenberg and R. E. Hutchison and William H. Karls and Reuben P. Markus** (all 1964), Post 21, Chicago, Ill.

**Chauncey C. Cadmus** (1955) and **George F. Hime** (1964), Post 41, La Grange, Ill.

**George R. McConnell and G. Glenn Ritchie and Charles Spooner** (all 1963), Post 77, Belvidere, Ill.

**Gustave Bossuyt and Lloyd D. Sharp** (both 1964), Post 246, Moline, Ill.

**Earl Cory and Per W. Johnson and John V. McNeil, Sr.** (all 1962), Post 398, Hazel Crest, Ill.

**Leo A. Parker** (1955) and **Vincent M. King and William C. McMahon** (both 1964), Post 774, Chicago, Ill.

**Jacob V. Jacobson and Arthur G. Larson and Alfred C. Lien and Bernard P. Reese, Sr.** (all 1964), Post 864, Rockford, Ill.

**Walter S. Holtgreve** (1965), Post 917, Maryville, Ill.

**James Barron** (1964), Post 197, Shelburn, Ind.  
**Dr. George B. McNabb** (1964), Post 316, Carthage, Ind.

**Harry Jensen and Adolph Klusmeier and Dr. O. N. Schultz and Peter Sorensen** (all 1964), Post 658, Latimer, Iowa.

**August Codispoli and James R. Jones** (both 1964), Post 152, Whitesburg, Ky.

**Joseph M. Gonder** (1964), Post 71, Oakland, Md.

**Louis H. Brown and Amelia E. Linn and John E. Moore, Jr. and Calvin G. Pryor, Sr.** (all 1963), Post 239, Cascade, Md.

**Charles J. O'Connor and James B. O'Neill and Raymond G. O'Neill and Allen H. Osgood** (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

**Alex P. Waara** (1962) and **John P. Niemi and George M. Wold** (both 1963) and **Elmer J. Jestila** (1964), Post 186, Hancock, Mich.

**Clarence L. Perrizo** (1964), Post 133, Jasper, Minn.

**Wilbert E. Newman and Ed Ranslen and Henry H. Schnoor** (all 1964), Post 20, Fremont, Nebr.

**Harry Titus** (1960) and **John C. Plunkett** (1961) and **Harry S. Shemelia** (1962) and **Cornelius Hammelmen** (1963) and **Fred C. Norcross, Jr.** (1964), Post 294, Pemberton, N.J.

**Ted Boudreaux** (1959) and **Frank Bailey and Cliff McKinney and C. F. Montgomery and Harry Stephenson** (all 1963), Post 7, Carlsbad, N. Mex.

**Joseph R. Sloane** (1964), Post 18, New York, N.Y.

**Fidelis G. Kritzer** (1964), Post 24, Rome, N.Y.  
**James C. Bronner and Dr. Fred Sabin** (both 1964), Post 31, Little Falls, N.Y.

**N. Jack De Gaetani** (1964), Post 347, Larchmont, N.Y.

**Edward P. Bader and Charles A. Clapper and Walter A. DesRault, Jr. and Manuel J. Faria and Rudolph J. Johnson** (all 1963), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**Edward Betz and Frank V. Votto** (both 1964), Post 951, Ozone Park, N.Y.

**Leslie Westphall** (1964), Post 1289, South New Berlin, N.Y.

**Stanley J. Autenrith** (1964), Post 1524, Newport, N.Y.

**John C. Overman** (1964), Post 278, Middlesex, N.C.

**Charles G. Alfano** (1964), Post 102, Oberlin, Ohio.

**Burton A. Riley, Sr.** (1963) and **James W. Potts and Gerald W. Strauss** (both 1964), Post 162, Marion, Ohio.

**Ben B. Ballenger and F. S. Hugill** (both 1964), Post 1, Tulsa, Okla.

**J. Frank Graft** (1962) and **Arno H. Thompson** (1963) and **Leslie R. House** (1964), Post 122, Kittanning, Pa.

**Isaac Light** (1959) and **William Imhoff** (1960) and **David Thomas** (1961), Post 559, Annville, Pa.

**Thomas S. Fields and William Reid and Jon Schaaf and David V. Weller** (all 1964), Post 692, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Joe W. Hughes, Sr. and John A. Porter** (both 1963), Post 2, Abbeville, S.C.

**Wm. Arthur Clark** (1961) and **Marion B. Williams** (1962) and **Franklin D. Goodale** (1964), Post 17, Camden, S.C.

**Oliver Jean** (1963) and **Stephen W. Dunbar** (1964), Post 1, St. Albans, Vt.

**Catlett L. Jenkins** (1964), Post 55, Fredericksburg, Va.

**William A. Chapman and Charles S. Cutler and Howard E. Giles and Brady Howell** (all 1964), Post 86, Paden City, W. Va.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

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On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

## NEW POSTS

The American Legion in 1964 chartered 98 new posts and 87 Sons of The American Legion squadrons. Texas was the leader with 15 new posts. Ohio chartered 16 new squadrons, California 11, and Illinois 9.

New posts chartered recently include: Miracle Strip Post 264, Miramar Beach, Fla.; Avery Bethel Post 267, Greensboro, N.C.; Saint Leo Post 524, Saint Leo, Minn.; Checotah Post 267, Checotah, Okla.; Bradley-Thompson Post 570, Clare, Iowa; Imperial Beach Post 820, Imperial Beach, Calif.; Center Point Post 197, Birmingham, Ala.; and Jack Williams, Jr. Post 222, Marks, Miss.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

## ARMY

**1st Minn. & 135th Inf (WW1)**—(May) Jos. P. Heck, 6206 Chowne Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn. 55429

**2nd Cav Reg't**—(May) Louis T. Holz, 1838 Ashurst Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19151

**4th Arm'd Div (New York Chapter)**—(Apr.) Ed Rapp, 144-47 72nd Rd., Flushing, N.Y.

**10th Eng (Forestry, WW1)**—(Apr.) James P. Morton, P.O. Box 548, Placerville, Calif.

**10th Mountain Div**—(July) Martin Brusse, 4105 E. Florida Ave., Denver, Colo. 80222

**11th Eng (WW1)**—(May) Joseph V. Boyle, 326 York St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302

**12th Defense Bn**—(July) James D. Clark, 35 Half St., Hershey, Pa.

**16th Arm'd Div**—(Aug.) Lester Bennett, 5820 Recamper Dr., Toledo, Ohio 43613

**19th Spec Service Co**—(May) J. K. Henderson, Box 2046 Parkersburg, W. Va.

**20th, 1340th, & 1171st Eng Combat Bns**—(Aug.) George F. Rankin, 5711 Ave. H, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234

**42nd Div**—(July) Theodore A. Johnson, 205 Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850

**50th Eng, Co A**—(July) Gaylord Tapp, R.F.D., Brownsdale, Minn.

**51st Gen Hosp**—(June) Adrian L. Lawwill, 1321 Sheridan Dr., Danville, Ill. 61833

**63rd Inf, Co E (WW2)**—(June) George F. Whitmore, 526 E. Wall St., Morrison, Ill.

**63rd Inf Div**—(July) Edward J. Sullivan, 50 Beecher Ave., Waterbury, Conn. 06705



78th Arm'd Field Art'y Bn, Bat C—(June) Gene Kennedy, Box 5002, Mt. View Sta., Anchorage, Alaska 99504

80th Div (AEF, ETO)—(Aug.) R. H. Duncombe, 911 W. 8th St., Erie, Pa. 16502

88th Chemical Mortar Bn, Co C—(July) Dr. Fred T. White, P.O. Box 160, Livingston, Tenn. 38570

95th Inf Div—(Aug.) Theodore S. Nelson, P.O. Box 1274, Chicago, Ill. 60690

95th Medical Gas Treatment Bn—(May) Walter J. Gantz, 829 Palm St., Scranton 5, Pa.

101st Inf, Co I (WW2)—(Apr.) Ray Nolan, 46 Lamb St., Attleboro, Mass.

103rd Inf (WW1)—(May) Harry Worcester, Box 75, Keene, N.H.

104th Inf Div—(Sept) Howard S. Bedney, 721 Byron Ave., Franklin Square, N.Y.

181st, 94th Field Art'y Bns—(Aug.) Louis E. Albright, 713 Liberty St., Ripon, Wis. 54971

190th FA (WW2)—(July) Mel Sober, P.O. Box 361, Sunbury, Pa. 17801

313th Ammo Train, Co D (WW1)—(June) Mrs. Clark Harris, Idana, Kans.

316th Inf—(Sept.) Edwin G. Cleeland, 6125 McCallum St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

317th Field Sig Bn—(May) John E. Pacheco, c/o Parker House, 60 School St., Boston, Mass.

346th Eng, Co D—(June) Wayne B. Clark, R #2 Mount Vernon, Iowa 52314

351st Inf, Co G (WW1)—(Aug.) Ben W. Jones, Ethel, Mo.

471st Ambulance Co (WW2)—(Apr.) James Lamia, 4147 Garvey Dr., Mehlville, Mo. 63129

471st Eng Maint Co—(June) Anthony DiCroce, 301 Seneca Pkwy., Rochester, N.Y. 14613

478th Amphibious Trucking Co—(June) Gilbert E. Crozier, 123 Jerrol Ct., Elyria, Ohio.

546th AA Bn, Hq Bat—(Aug.) Calvin Swagerty, Wakefield, Nebr.

555th AA Bn Mobile—(July) Herman Ninteman, 7526 Morgan Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55423

732nd Rwy Oper Bn—(July) Ralph B. Rogers, Jr. 6306 Shelbourne St., Philadelphia, Pa.

760th Tank Bn—(June) G. P. Hutchinson, R.F.D. 1, Box 15F, Colonial Heights, Va.

805th Tank Dest, Co A—(July) Clark Kreisher, Bloomsburg RD 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

### American Legion Life Insurance Month ending December 31, 1964

Benefits paid Jan. 1-December 31 .....\$ 743,020  
Benefits paid since Apr. 1958 ..... 2,178,781  
Insurance in force (dollars) ..... 256,748,304  
Basic units in force (number) ..... 113,246  
New applications since Jan. 1 ..... 14,127  
New applications rejected ..... 1,641  
American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$8,000 (double unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 70th birthday occurs. Available in single and double units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion life insurance trust fund managed by trustee operating under laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

819th Tank Dest Bn—(July) John Chanko, 29 S. 10th St., Mahanoy City, Pa. 17948

821st Aviation Eng Bn, Co A—(July) Louis Kunkel, 123 W. 2nd St., Spring Valley, Ill. 61362

993rd Treadway Bridge Co—(Aug.) Robert L. Stillwagon, 138 E. 5th St., Box 67, Chapman, Kans. 67431

3820th QM Gas Snp Co—(Aug.) Jack M. Smith, Rt. 5, Mexico, Mo. 65265

4287th QM Salvage Repair Depot—(July) Joseph J. Bernardi, 2127 S. 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill.

Military Rwy Service—(Sept.) Earl W. Steuber, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Persian Gulf Command—(June) Ed Ralph Driskell, 1761 E. 84th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Topographic Eng, 30th, 648th, 660th, 2772nd Bns, 1621st, 1622nd E.M.M.D. (WW2)—(Aug.) Jim Heyer, Box 308, Sumner, Iowa.

### NAVY

37th Seabees—(June) Herman J. Richardson, 700 Ravine Rd., Fort Worth, Tex. 76105

66th Seabees—(Sept.) John E. Chandler, McLeomoresville, Tenn. 38235

74th Seabees—(Aug.) Harold Hady, 309 Willow Rd., Wauconda, Ill.

Hvy Attack Sqdn 3 (Mediterranean Cruise, 1957-58)—(Apr.) R. E. Morris, 303 Collins Dr., Sanford, Fla.

LST 391—(Aug.) George Odde, 625 W. 4th St., Thermopolis, Wyo.

LST 874—(May) Leonce L. Heady, Myers Corner Rd., RD #3, Wappinger Falls, N.Y.

Marine Air Gp 25—(Aug.) Bob Biggane, 34 Euclid Ave., Delmar, N.Y.

USS Nicholas (DD 449)—(Aug.) James B. Lippart, 200 Ruby St., Lancaster, Pa.

USS Oklahoma (BB 37)—(May) Edward H. Lutz, 673 Lindley Rd., Glenside, Pa.

USS Olympia—(May) Marvin R. Keck, 818 Clark St., Rapid City, So. Dak.

USS Rall (DE 304)—(July) Timothy E. Sullivan, 3818 Washington St., Gary, Ind. 46408

USS Richard W. Sencus (DE 342)—(Aug.) Calvin R. Krause, 422 S. Dewey Ave., Jefferson, Wis.

USS Walker, Erben, Halc, Stembel—(Aug.) John Gish, 801 E. 3rd St., Kewanee, Ill.

### AIR

4th Airdrome Sqdn—(July) William D. Pond, R #1, Lynchburg, Ohio 45142

36th Air Depot Gp, Hq Sqdn—(July) Harold L. Kinzig, 142 Outerview Dr., Xenia, Ohio 45385

362nd Fighter Gp, 378th Fighter Sqdn—(Aug.) William H. Stewart, Box 36, Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

509th Composite Gp, 393rd Bomb Sqdn (VH, Wendover & Tinian, WW2)—(Aug.) Jacob Beser, 1313 St. Albans Rd., Pikesville, Md.

Rich Field Aviation School—(Aug.) William E. Beigel, 312 Northcrest Dr., Kansas City, Mo.

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Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason \_\_\_\_\_

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I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_ Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

**OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles**

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63





U.S. Marines dig in on Iwo Jima beachhead.

## THE IWO JIMA BATTLE

**IWO JIMA**, by Richard F. Newcomb. HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

Iwo Jima is 660 miles from Tokyo. Only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide, its name translated means "Sulphur Island," derived from the island's volcanic composition.

It was on this dismal spot that Japan prepared to defend her Empire to the death. And here, beginning on February 19, 1945, and continuing for five weeks, in some of the fiercest, costliest fighting of the war, the U.S. Marines made combat history.

Lt. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi, 53-year-old Japanese commander of the island, drew up the plans for defense: 1. there would be no firing upon enemy vessels, 2. there would be no opposition to the enemy on the beaches, 3. the Japanese would not shoot until the enemy had penetrated 500 yds., and 4. the main defense would be made from the underground installations in the north. The Japanese had food supplies for 75 days, which possibly could be

stretched to 150 days, and the word was out to conserve weapons and ammunition. The defense prepared by General Kuribayashi was a good delaying action. The general did not believe that he could hold Iwo.

The United States was just as precise in its plans for invasion. It committed 111,308 men to the battle, 70,647 of whom were Marines charged with assaulting the island. The list of provisions included everything from pencils and toilet paper to holy water and cigars. . . . "The Fifth Division alone carried 100 million cigarettes and enough food to feed Columbus, Ohio, for thirty days." Ships started loading as early as November and began moving out in mid-January.

Author Newcomb sets the stage for the conflict and the invasion begins. The battle, which we estimated could last about two weeks and which the Japanese were ready to fight for five months, ended in five weeks. Its cost was: some 20,000 Japanese dead; 6,821 Americans dead and total U.S. casualties, including wounded, 28,686. CSN

**Krakatoa**, by Rupert Furneaux. PRENTICE HALL, INC., ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., \$4.95.

The story of the eruption of the triple-coned volcano Krakatoa in August 1883, and the ensuing "tidal" waves caused by it. Located in the Sunda Strait separating Java and Sumatra, the explosion was one of history's great natural disasters.

**Lee**, edited by Ralston B. Lattimore. EASTERN NATIONAL PARK & MONUMENT ASSOC., PHILADELPHIA, PA., \$8.75.

Robert E. Lee, the boy, man, soldier

and general, as seen through his own writings and those of his contemporaries, in a compilation of letters spanning the years 1816 to 1871.

**Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States—Harry S. Truman.** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., \$6.75.

A 671-page volume giving the verbatim transcripts of President Truman's speeches and addresses, news conferences, messages to Congress and other news releases during 1949, the fifth year of his administration.

*Books that are in print can usually be purchased at local bookstores, or ordered through them if not in stock. Readers who may wish to order books directly from publishers can obtain publishers addresses from their bookstores. We regret that we do not have a reader service staff, and can only return to the senders requests to purchase books that are sent to this magazine. EDITORS*

## WHAT CAN WE EXPECT OF THE MOON?

(Continued from page 11)

the air and that, of course, is when the heat is worst and most dangerous. In high latitudes, however, there are always shadows in one direction or another and there are spots within the crater rings, far north or south, that *never* get sunlight. An exploring base might even be set up under the protection of such a crater ring.

But might not the absence of sunlight be just as bad? Without any oceans to serve as heat reservoirs; without any air to circulate warmth from lighted to unlighted regions, temperature plummets at once as soon as sunlight is withdrawn. During the two-week-long night, temperatures reach something like 250° below zero F just before dawn.

That, however, sounds worse than it is. An explorer encased in his spacesuit in the coldest part of the lunar night is surrounded by vacuum. There is no piercing wind to carry heat away from him and the ground underneath is a very poor conductor, too. He can lose heat only by radiation and that is a slow process. In other words, the explorer is a kind of living Thermos bottle and his own body heat will probably suffice to keep him warm even under the most frigid conditions.

For that matter, if heat or cold is any problem at all, the explorers can always dig underground and set up a base several feet below the surface. The lunar surface is so poor a conductor that the broiling heat of day and the frigid cold of night affect only the outermost skin of rock. A little way below the surface, the temperature is unchangeably comfortable.

A base underground would offer at least partial protection against cosmic rays, and would also offer protection against the fall of meteorites. The Moon, like the Earth, is subjected to a constant rain of tiny particles from space, but on the Moon there is no atmosphere to burn them into harmless dust.

To be sure, most of the meteorites are so tiny as to be harmless. At most they might gouge tiny scratches in an explorer's faceplate. However, there would be occasional pieces large enough to penetrate weak points in the suit.

It is possible that explorers might carry umbrellas of thin aluminum to guard against this. Flying grit would expend its energy harmlessly in puncturing the umbrella. Larger pebbles capable of passing through the aluminum without being appreciably slowed could be fatal, but it would be unreasonable to worry about such a low-probability event. The explorer would be in greater danger of being struck by an automobile every time he crossed a street on Earth.



That leaves the matter of the terrain. The usual illustrations of the lunar surface by imaginative artists show it to consist of crags and ravines, of steep, rugged mountains and of jagged valleys. Apparently, this is not so. The Moon is composed of gentle slopes with mountains and crater edges eroded into roundness, as the Ranger VII photographs showed. Since the Moon's gravity is only 1/6 that of the Earth, an explorer will have no trouble negotiating the terrain, even while wearing a bulky and massive spacesuit. If he has a vehicle at his disposal, he is on easy street.

There is some concern lest at least parts of the Moon's surface be covered by many feet of dust. If so, the explorer might find he could carry through his explorations only on broad sled-like vehicles and even then be in constant danger of dust burial. Most astronomers who have studied the Ranger VII photographs conclude that this is not so; that the Moon's surface may be crunchy, but solid. (Some, however, disagree.)

All in all, once we manage to land men on the Moon, with adequate equipment and supplies, actual exploration of the Moon may be considerably less dangerous than exploration of Antarctica.

But why explore the Moon at all? What is there to find? There is no indi-

cation that there are any precious substances on the Moon. It is probably made of rock similar to that which builds up the Earth's crust. Anything common on the Moon would be common on the Earth, anything rare here would be rare there, too. Even if we found a cache of diamonds on the Moon, or a rich strike of uranium, how would we get it back to the Earth?

However, mankind seeks more than material wealth. There is, first and foremost, knowledge. Only by actually landing on the Moon and exploring it can we enrich our knowledge about the Moon itself. Nor should you ask what good it is to know about the Moon, for the knowledge of the Moon may tell us much about the Earth and ourselves.

Both Earth and Moon were formed billions of years ago, it is believed, by certain natural processes. Astronomers are at loggerheads concerning the exact details of those natural processes. There might have been clues built into the structure of the Earth but if so, those clues have long since been obliterated by the action of water, wind and living things.

For instance, the Earth must have been subjected to the fall of large meteorites through its history, but there is the clear mark of only one such fall—a depression, like a tiny lunar crater, in Ari-

zona. That crater, only a few thousand years old, is in a desert region where it has been comparatively safe from erosion, and that is the only reason it has survived during its short lifetime. What about older craters? There are faint remnants of some, but nothing that can be studied clearly.

On the Moon, however, where the processes of erosion are much slower and less drastic than on Earth, all the marks of creation must be present with remarkable freshness. From the Moon's surface, we should be able to read the Moon's past and this will tell us the Earth's history also. We may find out, for the first time, just how planets are created (and perhaps why the Moon is so impossibly large).

Then, too, the Moon would be an astronomer's paradise. Here on Earth, the night is only 18 hours long at most. The air dims the stars, and temperature variations in the atmosphere cause their light to shake and twinkle. City lights bleach out the stars, fog and clouds obscure them, man-made dust and smog blot them out. Our telescopes must, in desperation, be placed in isolated regions on top of mountains, and still man's habitations encroach.

But the Moon—there the nights are  
(Continued on next page)

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## WHAT CAN WE EXPECT OF THE MOON?

(Continued from page 39)

two weeks long and there is no air or man-made dust. The stars can be seen steadily and brightly. Better still, the planets can be seen clearly. A small telescope on the Moon would see the details of Mars' surface more clearly than even the largest telescope on Earth could. We might be able to solve the mystery of the Martian canals, for instance, without having to go any farther than the Moon.

The Sun, too, could be studied with particularly good results from the Moon. None of its radiation would be cut off; its corona would easily be made visible at all times.

Could not all such observations be made from a space station? Perhaps, but the Moon would support an astronomical observatory much more comfortably than any space station could.

In addition, there is no substitute for the Moon for radio astronomy. It is only 30 years since astronomers have begun to interpret the radio waves that reach Earth from the sky and to deduce many interesting facts from them. And already, radio astronomers are concerned that man's own increasing use of radio may soon blot out the weak signals from the sky.

A space station would do no good in this respect for Earth's "radio racket" would fill the space around it. On the Moon, however, an astronomical observatory could be set up on the far side, the one that never sees the Earth. With a couple of thousand miles of rock between the observatory and the noisy Earth, astronomers could listen to the music of the spheres in complete and blissful silence.

**T**EN YEARS ON THE Moon could tell us more about the universe than a thousand years on the Earth might be able to.

It is all very well for explorers and scientists to have fun on the Moon, but it would be nice to feel that there could also be something on the Moon for the ordinary person—for you and me.

Suppose trips to the Moon became routine; is there any reason for an ordinary Earthman to go?

Yes, indeed. There would be the excitement of strange places, the thrill of a completely new kind of surrounding, and the wonder of sights never before seen.

The Sun (viewed through special protective devices, or better still, by indirect means such as television) would be a fearsome object, and the incredibly numerous and bright stars of the night-sky would be beautiful. Nothing, however, would be as magnificent as the one sight in the lunar sky that cannot be duplicated here on Earth. Any tourist would

consider the expense and danger of the trip repaid in full once he saw the Earth in the sky.

The Earth as seen in the Moon's sky (going through the same phases the Moon goes through for us) is nearly four times as wide as the Moon we see here on Earth. It is about 13 times the area and, since it reflects much more light than the Moon does (thanks to the Earth's possession of clouds and oceans), the Earth in the Moon's sky is 70 times as bright as the Moon we see here!

Because the Moon always turns one of its faces toward the Earth, the Earth seems to hang motionless in the Moon's



"When he said he wanted to break our engagement, I simply smiled sweetly, said I was sorry he felt that way, and shoved the ring down his throat."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

sky. (As seen from some spots on the Moon, it is always directly overhead. From other spots, it is always low in the sky, in some particular direction. And from nearly half the Moon's surface, of course, it is never seen.)

Every once in a while the Sun, in its passage across the Moon's sky, moves behind the Earth. (Here on Earth we see this situation as a lunar eclipse, an eclipse of the Moon.) The Sun will stay behind the Earth for as long as an hour and the Moon's surface will grow dark—but not entirely.

The sunlight will light up the Earth's atmosphere all around its globe and this will glow as a bright orange circle around a perfect blackness, and cast a mysterious ruddy glitter on the Moon's surface. Be-

yond the orange ring in the sky will be the faint white corona of the Sun. No one who sees this sight will ever forget it.

On top of all this, there will be the excitement of experiencing low gravity. The sensation of feeling feather light, of being able to jump far and high, will be a great novelty. Of course, control of the body under conditions of low gravity will not be simple and it will be easy to take tumbles. The man who has his "Moon-legs" will have ample opportunity to laugh at the tenderfeet who are still in the process of adjustment.

Indeed, there may be individuals who will see the Moon as something more than a place for a tourist's visit. They may want to stay.

**O**NCE MANKIND makes a start on the Moon, such permanent stays may well become possible. The Moon itself can be used as a source of material and energy so that a lunar colony might become largely independent of the Earth. Nuclear power stations based on lunar uranium could be used for energy, as could the bright sunlight, never dimmed by clouds. Hydroponic farming, powered by such energy, could supply ample food.

What's more, the Moon is not, after all, as dead a world as has been thought. In recent years, signs of volcanic activity have been reported so that there may be internal heat that can be used as an energy source.

Then, too, though there is no air or water on the Moon's surface, what about the regions under the surface? It is not completely impossible that traces of air and water linger in crevices under the surface and, if so, these could be salvaged for the use of a lunar colony.

Indeed, some speculate that it may even be possible for primitive microscopic life to have developed in these underground caches of air and water. If so, how fascinating it would be to study these nearest examples of non-Earthly life. And even if lunar life does not exist, Earthly bacteria might take hold in such sub-surface areas. Our space scientists take that possibility seriously enough to make every effort to sterilize any object that we hope to send to the Moon.

Even if air and water do not exist underground, the necessary hydrogen and oxygen (and other substances too) could be obtained from the rocks themselves, provided only that energy is available.

The time may come when huge underground caverns may be gouged out below the lunar surface and made airtight. Lunar cities could slowly be built, cities in which men and women can go about in absolute comfort without spacesuits; where children can be born and the generations pass.

Such Moon colonists might become so



adapted to the Moon's weak gravity as to become unable to endure the Earth's strong pull. If that were to happen, the colonists would be isolated from the home world. Fearing this, it is likely that the colonists will take care to exercise. Large centrifuges, for instance, can mimic Earth gravity, and regular stints within such centrifuges will keep the colonists in tone.

The possibility of the colonization of the Moon is a particularly exciting aspect of the future. It is the strong and creative who undertake the dangers of a long migration to a new land. Colonies, stimulated by the hardship of the frontier, often outdo their homeland. The ancient Greeks in Asia Minor and Sicily were more prosperous than those of Greece. The Europeans who built up the United States, Canada, and Australia outdistanced the old continent.

Could it be that a society established on the Moon would outdistance us, form a bright new civilization, solve problems with which we struggle vainly, and eventually come back to teach us their new and better ways (as America has, more than once and in different ways, come back to rescue Europe)?

For that matter, consider the Moon colonists and the space age itself. The escape velocity from the Earth is seven miles per second. A rocket must attain that speed if it is to reach other worlds

and in doing so it must overcome the friction of the atmosphere without dangerous overheating. In returning, it must combat that same friction.

On the Moon, however, the escape velocity is only 1.5 miles per second and there is no atmosphere to interfere.

Furthermore, the lunar colonist would be far better adapted, psychologically, to spaceflight. He would be used to an environment where there is no air or water. He would be used to traveling about in a spacesuit every time he has to leave his city. He would be used to handling his body under conditions of low gravity.

Spaceflight would have few terrors for him and he could endure the thought of many months, or even years, in a spaceship better than a pampered Earthman could.

The chances are that man will have reached Mars before lunar colonies have become independently flourishing cities. After that, though, I think leadership in space exploration may well pass to the Moon colonists.

When the first human being lands on a satellite of Jupiter, or heads out on the long, long trip to the nearest star, it probably won't be an Earthman at all who will be the hero of the hour—but a Moonman.

Send men to the Moon? Of course! We'd be disowning the future if we didn't.

THE END

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the street and you  
suddenly get a  
whiff of an autumn  
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#### EDITOR'S NOTE:

### TENTATIVE MOON SCHEDULE

Friends who read Mr. Asimov's manuscript felt that he might be mixing dreams with fact. "Mr. Asimov is a top science writer," they admitted, "but he's also a top science-fiction writer," they warned. "Moon bases with large groups of people actually living there are nothing but romance, so far, are they not?" they asked.

Romantic, yes. Just romance, no. Moon bases with up to 80 men, while not yet planned, are part of the present thinking, with a year as close as 1980 as a possibility. Each step in moon-shot planning is subject to revision, based on what is learned as we go along. Things now in the "thinking" stage might be forgotten later, or accelerated. But by no stretch of the imagination are any of them just romance.

Below is a list of moon projects actually planned, or presently being considered for future planning. Everything up to and includ-

ing Item 5 is in the present tentative schedule of NASA. Items 6 to 8 are in the discussion stage:

1. Two more Ranger TV crash landings this year.
2. Moon surface surveys by unmanned Surveyors which will land, take TV photos, sample the soil—1966-69.
3. Moon mapping by orbiting satellites in the period 1966-69 and possibly beyond.
4. Possible manned orbiting of moon in period 1967-69.
5. Initial landing on moon by two men of a party of three in orbit around moon, hopefully between 1968 and 1970.
6. Several manned landings of several weeks duration, between 1970 and 1974.
7. Medium moon base set up by crew of up to ten men during period 1973-1978.
8. Medium lunar base set up by crew of up to 80 men during period 1975-1980.

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(Continued from page 18)

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has been no confirmed case of anybody being harmed by drinking water containing the recommended one part per million. Such cases as have been cited invariably have involved higher concentrations or other factors. Fluorides are poisonous in the same way as common salt, oxygen, aspirin or water, which can kill you if you get too much of them. Dr. Louis Dublin, former Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. statistician, has calculated that to absorb a lethal amount of fluoridated water would require drinking 50 bathtubfuls at a sitting, and to produce even the mildest symptoms of fluoride poisoning would require swallowing two and a half bathtubfuls in one day.

Protection of water supplies naturally is a matter of military concern. According to Capt. T. R. Hutton's history of the First Provisional Regiment which guarded the Catskill Aqueduct during World War I, one of the dreams of German sabotage was to set fire to New York City and dynamite the aqueduct. But it is hard to visualize the Russians attacking by way of fluorides. Why should they bother with tons of sodium fluoride when an ounce of botulinus toxin in a reservoir could wipe out a city?

"Fluoride as used in fluoridation is not a medicine nor a drug, and is not being used to treat any disease," says Dr. Frederick J. Stare of the Harvard School of Public Health. "Those who oppose fluoridation on religious grounds should relax and support fluoridation. It is not medication. Fluoride as used in

fluoridation is a mineral nutrient." In short, a food.

Many Protestant, Jewish and Catholic leaders are on record as favoring fluoridation. The Rt. Rev. Francis J. Lally, editor of *The Pilot*, publication of the Archdiocese of Boston, has written: "With fluoridation, as in vaccination and the like, the larger considerations of the good society must be given preference. I hope all communities will soon join the more than two thousand . . . who with the best medical advice, bring this great advance in public health to their residents."

The case for fluoridation is summed up by Dr. Donald J. Galagan, assistant surgeon general and chief, Division of Dental Public Health and Resources, U.S. Public Health Service, in these words: "The Public Health Service encourages the practice of fluoridating community water supplies. Fluoridation is the most effective means known to prevent dental caries. This endorsement has been made on the basis of over 30 years of extensive laboratory and epidemiological research.

"Every public health measure, and even the physical 'laws' we have come to accept as fact, have always been questioned or disputed by some.

"Progress in applying scientific advances to the betterment of human life would be impossible if new scientific techniques could not be put into practical effect until every last dissenter ceased to claim the existence of some vague shadow of doubt. In every field of ap-



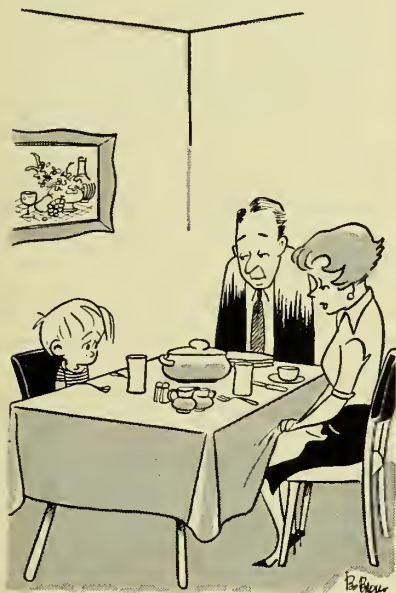
"Morning, boss—how're the ulcers?"



plied science, competent and responsible authorities must decide when the scientific community has pronounced a reasoned judgment of safety before sanctioning a technique for use. Where the scientific evidence clearly proves safety, mankind must move ahead, even if some objectors still assert doubts.

"All the evidence must be weighed and a judgment must be made. Such is the case with fluoridation. The verdict of the scientific community is that fluoridation is safe."

Today, the controversy has lost some of its vigor after raging nearly 20 years.



"Do we have to say grace for leftovers?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The Americans who have long been drinking fluoridated public water have shown none of the dire consequences predicted for them, while their children have better teeth. With their numbers approaching 55 million in 1965, fluoridation is gaining ground—however slowly. There remain about 130 million unfluoridated Americans, and the progress of fluoridation is not always smooth. For example, in what the president of the local dental society termed "a day of infamy for our children," Riverhead, N. Y., last year ceased fluoridation. The predictions of bodily harm have never been borne out, and the one argument that cannot be set to rest by pure science is the argument against compulsory medication on principle. But the scientists have the most convincing word when they say that fluoridation meets a mineral need of normal teeth. Hence, they say, it is no more medication than the water it is in, and should only be disapproved on principle by people who have principles against public water.

THE END

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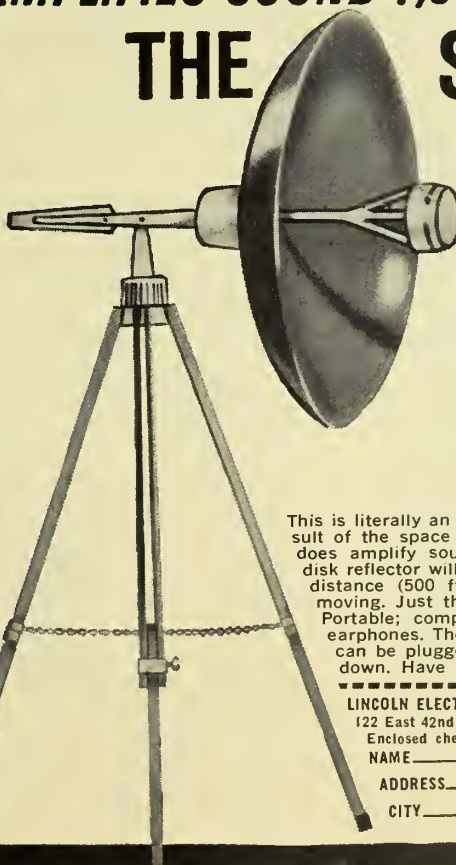
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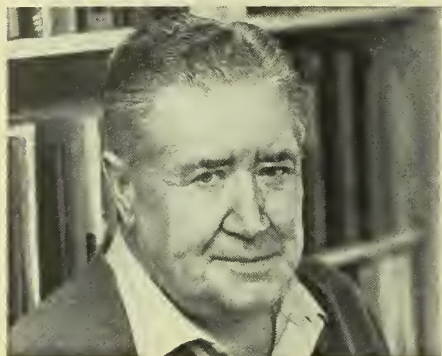
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*By Quentin Reynolds*

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# PERSONAL

Auto, Fire Insurance Up.

TV, Tire, Battery News.

Life Insurance For Women.

Over-all, there's going to be a 5% to 6% increase in auto liability insurance rates this year. And there's a good possibility that fire insurance costs on your home may move up a bit, too.

Note this paradox about auto liability rates: While they're on the rise, you may be lucky and get away with no increase at all, or even earn a reduction; conversely, you could be tagged extra hard. That's because the companies affiliated with the Nat'l Bureau of Casualty Underwriters and the Nat'l Automobile Underwriters Assn. **concurrently are making a wholesale reclassification of drivers.** This revamp is based mainly on age, sex, marital status, and accident record. In a nutshell:

**More favorable premiums** will go to most men under 25, particularly if they are married; women, aged 30 through 64, who live alone or are the only drivers in the household; some multi-car families; and the parents of youthful drivers if the kids are at school more than 100 miles away.

**Stiffer premiums** will be charged for unmarried girls under 21; and unmarried men aged 25 through 29 when they are the owners or principal operators of a car.

**As for fire insurance:** Insurance companies are applying for higher premiums on an individual (rather than wholesale) basis—and getting them. So your future costs will be governed by where you live and who insures you.

★ ★ ★

In the world of everyday products, you'll find that:

COLOR TV-set prices are continuing to edge downward toward the \$375 level for low-end models. Sales are brisk. But so is competition among the set makers, insuring plenty of bargains for smart shoppers.

RADIAL PLY TIRES are getting a lot of publicity these days because the big U.S. makers now are starting to market them. These shoes (originally built for sports cars) have a ply that runs at right angles to the line of travel, are very tough, have low rolling resistance, but are pretty expensive (about 25% more than regular tires). Some experts say they aren't compatible with the "soft" suspension systems on standard cars; but the tiremakers contend this is a minor drawback, are starting to shoot for the replacement market.

AUTO BATTERIES are going to be more expensive for a while. A big reason is that the price of lead (a major ingredient in batteries) has risen over 30%. Latest battery price hikes have been in the 4% to 7% range.

AN ELECTRONIC MESSAGE CENTER to replace the family bulletin board now is on the market (at about \$40). Instead of scribbling out a note to the wife or children, you tape-record it. A signal light alerts the family.

★ ★ ★

There's a growing conviction that women—like men—have a measurable economic value. You can see this in the latest life insurance figures which show that **insurance owned by women (on themselves) has tripled in the last ten years.** Their share is now \$120 billion out of a total of \$795 billion.

Basically, women buy life insurance to 1) compensate the family for loss of their services in the event of death, and 2) as a legacy for their children. Over half the insurance is held by working women; housewives own the next biggest share; and something less than 10% is held by students.

If you or your wife become interested in such insurance, here are two guideposts:

- Life insurance rates for women are cheaper than for men (women live longer). Roughly, a 30-year-old woman pays a rate equivalent to that of a 27-year-old man. In short, there's a three-year differential.

- Most women (38%) buy limited-pay life insurance. About 30% buy straight life. Around 15% buy endowment policies. The rest buy retirement-income or combination policies.

★ ★ ★

A reminder on a personally important matter: • National health authorities again are emphasizing that **everybody should have the following immunization "shots":** DIP (diphtheria, tetanus or lockjaw, and pertussis); DT (diphtheria-tetanus) after age 8; smallpox; and polio. Also remember that DT, tetanus, smallpox and polio require not only an initial shot but also boosters.

- Members of the clergy and religious orders who haven't filed for Social Security have until April 15 to do so. If they elect to join up, they will be covered retroactively as of 1963.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald



guarantee the sale of 250,000 autos, suggesting tariffs against other foreign cars and cutbacks in Detroit as methods. Ghana *does* want both the chocolate and steel industries. Tropical countries want the plywood and synthetic rubber business. The United States does not oppose these industrial desires of the "undeveloped" nations—in spite of possible competition—if the markets are developed along with the industries on an economic basis. It is the matter of artificially transplanting the industries and guaranteeing the markets—in what the Third World countries call "international redistribution of labor," or giving them what exists elsewhere—which seems fantastic to the UN minority which will be asked to do the giving and the guaranteeing.

Here are some other industrial ambitions which the looming UN policy will call for on a "give-away and guarantee" basis:

Algeria and Tunisia want France to cut back its wine production to create a demand for poorer-tasting, higher-priced Tunisian and Algerian wines. Central American countries, with their bananas and other tropical products, should have guaranteed baby food industries. Burma eyes aluminum products, canned foods and cornflakes. Ceylon, famous for tea, wants help in manufacturing and selling cement, building materials and fertilizer.

Pakistan would enter the world market in household utensils, footwear, surgical instruments, chemicals, sports equipment. Colombia, a coffee and petroleum producer, wants steel mills, chemical plants, textiles and paper industries. Chile—which exports copper, tin and

wine—wants to manufacture steel and copper products and export them along with lumber, pulp and paper.

India, already a semi-industrialized nation, voted with the others at Geneva for the protective policies which should be granted them by the industrial nations. India wants to enlarge along such lines as metallurgical products, engineering goods, electrical appliances, pharmaceutical goods, diesel engines, electric motors and sewing machines. Argentina, with its beef and hides, wants the Geneva policy to support it in world trade in tractors, auto accessories, machine tools, refrigerators and data processing equipment. Mexico also wants to export auto accessories.

The Philippines wants to export more cigars and cigarettes instead of raw tobacco, and is among the tropical countries that want to bid for world markets in processed plywood, veneer, and synthetic rubber.

Here is how some of the Geneva proposals would pay for factories in the Third World:

1. "Developed" nations would pledge 1% of their national income to the industrial development of the 79 others.
2. Public loans should be made with interest at not more than 3%. Repayment of such loans should be used to buy goods from "undeveloped" nations.
3. "Developed" nations should give industrial equipment to the others on credit, repayment to be made in goods to be produced in the future.
4. A United Nations Capital Development Fund should help finance the in-

(Continued on next page)

## MEN PAST 40

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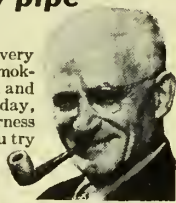
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That Binds, Cuts, Gouges,  
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If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 8T, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS and send your Post Card today.

## WHAT DO THE "EMERGING NATIONS" WANT FROM US?

(Continued from page 45)

dustrialization of the "undeveloped" countries. That fund would get its resources from "voluntary contributions." Who would volunteer was left blank.

5. The existing United Nations Special Fund should be altered in purpose so as to build industries for the 79, and it should be enlarged for that purpose.

6. Long-term, low-interest bonds should be sold in the world market to build factories for the 79. As the interest rate they want would be too low to attract bond buyers, the "developed" countries should pay the difference between the special low-interest rate and the prevailing interest rate.

It is also strongly urged in the UN that the U.S. and Russia should stop their arms race, and allocate a part of their former defense budgets to the growth of the "undeveloped" countries. Ghana has said that we should give away 40% of our defense budget, others are more modest. These nations do not suppose for a minute that if it were that simple we never would have had such a defense budget in the first place.

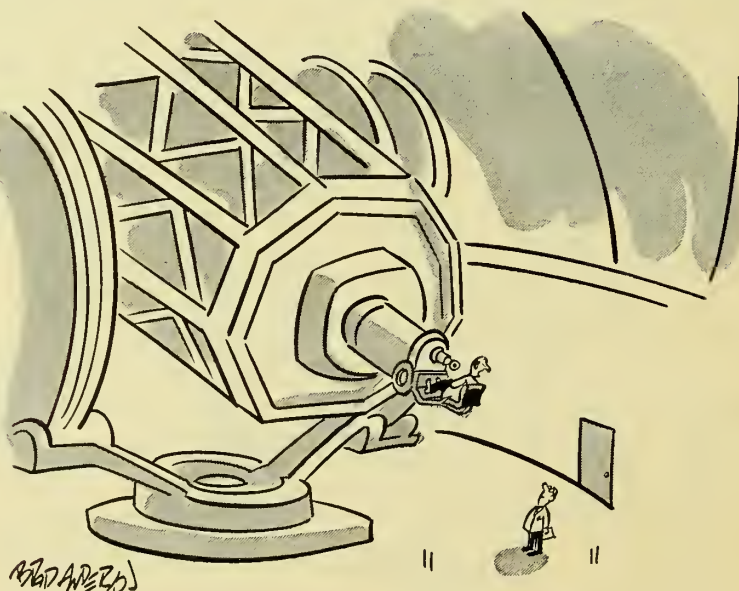
Most of the assumptions in the Geneva report are quite simple. They boil down to: (1) Problem: Miserable economic conditions in the world's tropical belt. (2) Solution: If anyone is well off, let him share what he has. (3) Method: Since the big countries started the UN and say they support it, and since the Third World nations now have 79 of 114 votes in the UN, all that is necessary is to vote the solution in the General Assembly. Therefore, whoever doesn't do his part to carry out that solution doesn't

really believe in the United Nations.

One of the most naive assumptions of "The 77 Club" at Geneva was that the industrial nations have permanent, unstoppable prosperity—undying riches which depend on no laws of economies, can stand any strain, and are so superfluous that they and the pillars they stand on can be given away or torn down without even counting them. It is a "fundamental principle," said Hugh L. Shearer, Jamaica's Minister of State, that the amount and terms of the capital provided to a Third World country should be based on that country's need. He complained that, at Geneva, the delegates of the industrial nations did not make precise commitments to meet those needs. Such outspoken assumptions that the industrial nations' delegates to Geneva were not answerable to their governments, and could pledge any number of billions which the majority asked on the spot, were commonplace at Geneva.

Foreign Minister Singh, of India, said: "We were somewhat disappointed to find that our colleagues from the developed countries seemed to be somewhat unprepared to meet the challenge of the situation. . . ."

Another common expression was that a Third World nation which was not given industry and guaranteed markets was being deprived of the right to have industry and trade at all. Foreign Minister Kojo Botsio, of Ghana, spoke of any failure to be given industry and trade on Geneva terms as "depriving" the Third World of the "right to earn its own way." Botsio spoke indignantly against "unre-



"Nothing new . . . just the same old twinkling."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



liable" dollar foreign aid, and said he'd rather have "assured prosperity for all." (As who wouldn't?)

Mahmoud Riad, Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic, recognized that gifts of industries and guaranteed trade *are* foreign aid, and spoke of them as a right. "Foreign aid in both financial and technical fields is an essential element for the developing countries," said Riad, "... and it is a right to which developing nations are entitled."

When the Conference ended, the Third World looked upon its final act not as a "compromise" but as an encouraging "first step." In the General Assembly this winter Foreign Minister Mahgroub, of the Sudan, thought that the Geneva demands were hardly enough: "We thought that it was the most vital gathering of men in this latter part of the 20th century. But we expected much more," he said. "... the recommendations of the conference were mild and watered-down as a result of compromises. ..."

Expectations run high today that once the Geneva report is UN policy the industrial nations will be on the defensive until they carry out its recommendations.

That the great Depression happened in recent memory to the industrial nations, that unemployment is a permanent spectre here, that our buying power comes from our productive power rather than from a bottomless well of gold—these all seemed but fairy tales at Geneva. That we have one Appalachia and will not voluntarily make more of them by willfully cutting back industries and trade and employment seemed to occur to nobody. Demands that we guarantee prosperity to others were not once equated with our inability ever to guarantee it to ourselves, but only to work for it.

Everybody agrees that the economic condition of the "undeveloped" nations is one of the most serious world problems. Instead of closing, the economic gap between them and the industrial nations is getting wider. Not more than half of their people are employed even part time. Many of the Third World nations are totally at the mercy of world price fluctuations of single commodities on which their livelihoods depend—such as copper, bananas, coffee. The average weekly income of an employed worker in India is \$6, and India is far ahead of many of the other countries—where it can take months to earn that much. In some of the countries 95% of the population is illiterate. In the midst of all this misery, their populations are booming. There are no easy answers. The great tragedy of Geneva is that the nations that most desperately need solutions have chosen the worst possible answer of all. They said, in so many words: It isn't our problem, it's yours.

THE END

PICK STRAWBERRIES IN 60 DAYS

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- EVER-BEARING PERENNIALS GROW YEAR AFTER YEAR!
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It's true! A beautiful climbing strawberry. A strawberry plant that produces delicious, honey-sweet red strawberries the whole way up! Read these facts and learn how you can grow these beautiful ornamental plants that produces berries that you can pick from the vine.

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## CLIMBING STRAWBERRIES ARE PERENNIALS

**Ever-Bearing — Produce All Summer  
Until Frost**

You don't have to buy and plant these Climbing Strawberries every year! Because they are hardy perennials, they'll grow year after year. And each spring they'll produce even more lustily, increasing in length quickly and forming 5 to 6 rosettes at intervals. These rosettes produce clusters of flowers from which the berries fruit profusely this year. In turn, the rosettes produce more runners which bear more flowers and fruit. A prolific, splendid plant to enjoy for years and years. It is truly everbearing.

## EASY TO GROW

These plants have proven their ability to thrive and produce and withstand severe winters. And you don't need a lot of space to



grow them in... only a couple of square feet of ground per plant! Imagine — a climbing strawberry plant from only 2 square feet of ground! Amazing, but true. Planting and care are simple and full directions come with your order.

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Climbing strawberries grow, climb and bear succulent berries until killing frost. Planted in early spring, these climbing strawberry plants start producing berries around July and continue to produce week after week, until frost. You can enjoy the firm texture, tempting fragrance and delightful taste of these magnificent strawberries for months. But that's not all! These plants are as beautiful as they are practical. Not only do they produce delicious fruit, but they also help to dress up your garden with beautiful greenery decked generously with bright red berries. A splendid ornamental plant with luxurious wax-green foliage. Act today!

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**So rush your order in today  
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**Plants will be Shipped in Time  
for Proper Planting in Your Area**

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Please rush me my CLIMBING STRAWBERRY PLANTS 4 for \$1.00... or 10 for \$2.00.

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Make that phone call now. It might save your life.



AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

## FIRST AIRMAN ACROSS AMERICA

(Continued from page 23)

H. Hitchcock authorized the flight and handed Ovington a sack of specially postmarked letters.

Rodgers had no such authorization but his young wife sold postcard pictures of the plane to the crowds at each takeoff point. For 25¢ each, he flew these to the next stopping point and put them into the regular mail. Each was rubber-stamped "Carried by Rodgers Aeroplane Vin Fiz," with the date. In addition to the green 1¢ government stamp showing Ben Franklin, a privately printed, black, 25¢ "Rodgers Aerial Post" stamp was affixed to some. Philatelists debate the validity of this stamp but one preserved by Thomas A. Matthews of Springfield, Ohio, brought \$4,800 when auctioned by H. R. Harmer, Inc., on November 4, 1964, in New York.

A great Sunday crowd cheered Rodgers as he landed in Chicago's Grant Park. He and his special train continued south that afternoon to near Joliet, Ill. Next morning he circled over the penitentiary there, to the amazement of prisoners in the yard, before continuing to Peoria and Springfield, Ill.

"Rodgers Coming Fast!" headlined Missouri newspapers as he left Springfield, Ill., at 8:35 a.m. on October 10. He followed the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio tracks across the Mississippi River to land near Louisiana, Mo. Schools and business houses were closed there in his honor. Whistles were blown and church bells were rung as he landed.

He had flown farther at this point than any plane pilot in the world and was hopeful that Hearst's \$50,000 offer, which expired that day, would be extended. But over the wires came word that there would be no extension. He received the news calmly when he landed at Marshall, Mo., that afternoon. His Vin Fiz contract stood, he would fly on.

Fading of hope for the \$50,000 strangely enough increased public interest in Rodgers. The crowds became bigger, their cheers louder. There was something heroic about the tall, cigar-smoking man struggling on against gravity, bad luck, vagaries of the weather and continual mechanical failure.

Whistles of all the packing houses screamed next day as he landed before a huge crowd in Swope Park in Kansas City, Mo., "to give," in the words of a local reporter, "Kansas City an aerial thrill the like of which it never had experienced before." His arrival moved a 79-year-old woman to write a poem "To Rodgers, Aviator" which concluded:

"Sail on, brave man, from pole to pole;  
Go prove the right and might of soul!  
And may you safely reach your goal."

From Kansas City, he followed the

Missouri-Kansas-Texas tracks south. The terrain was smoother, and with lapse of the prize there was no longer great pressure to go west. There also were fairs that gave Rodgers opportunity for extra money and a chance for the Vin Fiz people to obtain some visual publicity with the crowds. While newspapers reported the flight, most made no mention of the sponsor. In many places only those who saw the plane or train read about Vin Fiz.

Rodgers had the best day's flying of his trip in making the 189 miles from Kansas City to Vinita, Okla., with two stops. He continued on through Muskogee and McAlester to Fort Worth, Tex., and then over to the Texas State Fair at Dallas where he did some stunts for a crowd of 75,000. He flew on south by way of Waxahachie, Hillsboro and Waco. Every whistle in these towns tooted for him. He circled the 311-foot dome of the State Capitol at Austin on October 20, but had a serious accident that day a few miles south at Kyle, Tex.

"Rodgers nearly met his death while in the air at 3,500 feet," logged his staff. "Crystallized piston and intake valves nearly made a wreck. The aviator shut off his engine, volplaned two miles and made a perfect landing in the only pasture within 40 miles."

Two days later, he landed at San Antonio on the polo field of Fort Sam Houston in the midst of a crowd so large that mounted cavalymen had to keep order. After two days rest, he turned west over the Southern Pacific tracks and came down for the night near Spofford Junction in a road where a cactus thorn ripped one of his tires.

NEXT DAY brought another accident. One propeller hit something and swerved the biplane into a barbed wire fence. "This is just a small wreck," Rodgers assured the crowd as he climbed out. Repairs made, he flew next day to Del Rio, Dryden and Sanderson, Tex., making 174 miles in 140 minutes. He followed the Rio Grande and at times flew over Mexico.

While 2,000 feet above Fort Hancock, he noticed his water pump leaking. It soon began to steam. Rodgers attempted to glide to a plowed field but came down in a mesquite thicket and smashed a landing skid. It was replaced and he flew to El Paso that afternoon in time to be taken to the Sunday bull fight in Juarez. But when the matador moved in for the kill, the dauntless airman turned away. "I can't watch it," he explained. "It would just make me sick."

Motor trouble forced him down at

(Continued on page 50)



# NEW FRENCH GLASSES LET YOU SEE FISH BELOW SURFACE OF WATER!



View without Lunette Glasses



Same view with Lunette Glasses

An amazing new invention hit the world two years ago, when the first "Lunette Radar" glasses were brought in from France. For the first time, this amazing invention gave fishermen an easy, inexpensive way to see **below** the water surface... to spot fish... to let a fisherman see what he's doing instead of fishing "blind."

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## GREATEST NEW FISHING INVENTION

What made these glasses the **most-wanted** fishing item each year? First, the obvious fact that now—for the first time—fishermen can see below the surface as they fish—with no cumbersome equipment or heavy gadgets.

You just slip these Lunette Radar glasses on—and

water that you can't see into at all with the naked eye becomes clear—so you can see for at least 2 ft. to 12 ft. (or more) below the surface!

See photo illustrations above. These were taken with a camera lens. With the human eye, you will see even better! Even with a camera, though, you can see how water reflects glare. Without glasses, you see **only** the surface. Put these Lunette Radar Glasses on and you see below the surface! Now fishermen can see fish before they bite. Now you can bring your line close to the fish and watch the movement of line and lure... see your line and lure working... now you can take your line in faster because you can see fish take your bait. **NOW YOU CAN FISH "SMARTER"—YOU CAN TAKE MORE FISH—EVERY TIME.** With Lunette Radar glasses, you save precious fishing time. You can see into holes—even in swift-running streams. You see through brush-piles, weeds—down into lakes, ponds and salt water.

And you do this with both hands free—with com-

plete comfort and freedom of movement. Now you get more fishing, more pleasure, more enjoyment as you study marine life underwater, learn what goes on beneath the area you fish.

## RUSH ORDER—DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED

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**UNIQUE CONSTRUCTION:** Famous Mora Blade has 3 layers—a thin sliver of hard alloy steel with slabs of tough, flexible, resilient steel on either side. This is what makes its amazing performance possible—the Mora Blade can be bent, even to 90° without snapping! (see illus.). Point can be hammered through a coin. Blade edge can be driven through a bolt! Yet it takes such a sharp edge that a well-stropped Mora Blade will shave you in complete comfort!

**NOTE FEATURES:** Norse King Knife, with Mora Blade has won highest praise of thousands of sportsmen. They know the value of these features: (1) Blade length just **over 4"** is ideal for maximum leverage and cutting pressure on point and edge; (2) Swedish Birch Handle is perfectly formed... can't slip or turn in hand. Easy to clean, polishes better with age; (3) Blade tongue extends through handle—is inseparably riveted through nickel-silver pommel and ferrule; (4) No hilt to get in way of cutting action. Guides know the value of this for speedy work; (5) Quick-draw, heavy duty, genuine top grain leather sheath holds knife securely, yet is ready for instant one-hand draw. Blade cannot penetrate sheath to cut you.

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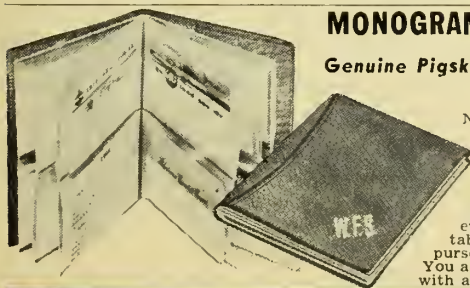
Flexible shaft bands, twists or turns to throw light into tiniest crevices—around curves, into corners—or beams it into holes. Indispensable help for mechanics, appliance repair men, locksmiths, hobbyists, TV and radio repairmen—doctors, dentists and housewives, too! Overall length, 11". Operates on 2 C batteries (not included). Case is durable ivory plastic, hush is type 222 penlite. Handiest gadget ever—and only \$3.95 postpaid.

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5. Name and address of employer
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## FIRST AIRMAN ACROSS AMERICA

(Continued from page 48)

Deming, N. Mex., but he flew over the Continental Divide and reached Tucson, Ariz., on November 1. There he shook hands with his rival, Robert Fowler, who had resumed his flight east and who eventually became the first airman to cross the country from west to east. After several stops in the Arizona desert, Rodgers flew his battered, much-repaired plane into California from Stovall, Ariz.

While flying 4,000 feet above the Salton Sea, the No. 1 cylinder of the motor exploded without warning. Steel splinters shot into Rodgers' right arm. As the engine died, oil splattered over his goggles, blinding him. But the airman coolly ripped them off and with his left hand brought the plane down in the desert almost without a scratch. Young Wiggin labored two days in the blazing sun to assemble a new engine from parts of two others.

He took off again for a hair-raising experience in rugged, windswept San Geronio Pass. The magneto connections began to work loose as the plane was flying 5,000 feet above the canyon's rocky floor. Then a connecting rod broke. Oil began to spurt. But Rodgers miraculously landed the plane in an alfalfa field near Banning, Calif.

After more repairs, he took off on Sunday, November 5, stopped for gasoline at Pomona and landed in triumph before 10,000 cheering enthusiasts at Pasadena. Over a special telephone line, he laconically reported to the Associated Press his arrival at Tournament Park. Pretty girls gave him chrysanthemums. An American flag was draped about him and he was driven around the race course in an automobile.

He had crossed America in 49 days and survived 16 crashes.

Offered anything he liked at the Maryland Hotel that night, Rodgers said, "I'd like some crackers and a glass of milk." The next day he visited a high school where students gave him more flowers and crowned him with a laurel wreath.

**T**HE VIN FIZ people called the trip completed and dismissed the special train. The venture had cost them about \$180,000 and most Americans still were drinking Coca-Cola. But Rodgers wanted to fly the few remaining miles to the Pacific and was offered a purse to do so at Long Beach. He contracted to fly the following Sunday, November 12, and, though local ministers protested, felt that he could not disappoint the waiting crowd.

His engine stopped soon after he took off and he landed near Eastlake to discover a fuel line broken. This was soldered at a neighboring farm house and

he again took to the air. Fifteen minutes later something else went wrong and the biplane crashed on a ranch a mile south-east of Compton.

It was a serious accident. Rodgers hit the ground head first, suffered a brain concussion, a smashed ankle and gas-line burns. The canny owner of the ranch exacted \$10 damage for the trampling of his field before he allowed the wrecked plane to be removed.

Finally, on December 10, the now crippled airman tied his crutches to the battered plane and again took off for the Pacific. With the inevitable cigar in his mouth, he landed gracefully 16 minutes later at the foot of Linden Avenue in



"I never saw that dog before in my life!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Long Beach to the cheers of 40,000, including his wife and mother.

After local notables formally rolled the wheels of the biplane into the water, one said: "Too bad about the \$50,000."

"Money isn't everything!" retorted Rodgers. "I made it, didn't I?"

It was well that he thought so. From his various sponsors, Rodgers had received about \$22,000 but he had spent more than \$20,000. Of the original plane, only the vertical rudder and drip pan remained. Everything else had been replaced. Eight propellers had been used.

Rodgers had flown 4,321 miles, more than three times that of any other flyer. But he had actually been in the air only 82 hours and figured that he had averaged 51.59 miles an hour. His longest single hop had been the 137 miles from Stovall, Ariz., to Imperial Junction, Calif. The Aero Club of America gave him its gold medal.

"Thirty days is too short now for a



flight from coast to coast," he told a newspaperman. "But I expect to see the time when we shall be carrying passengers in flying machines from New York to the Pacific Coast in three days. That is an average of more than 100 miles an hour, and cannot be done until some way is devised to box in the passengers as the wind tears one awfully at such speed as that."

His prediction was realized but Rodgers did not live to see it. A few months later, on April 3, 1912, the airman went stunting for another Sunday crowd at Long Beach. He dipped close to a roller coaster and then dived under a flock of sea gulls. At a height of 200 feet, he was seen to take his hands off the controls.

The biplane plunged into knee-deep water almost at the exact spot where he had ended his transcontinental trip. His neck was broken and Calbraith Perry Rodgers, descendant of Navy heroes, died as rescuers carried him from the water.

He was the 127th person to be killed in an airplane accident. The first had been Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge of the Army, fatally hurt as a passenger in a plane being demonstrated by Orville Wright at Ft. Myer, Va., in 1908. Selfridge Field is named for him. Cal Rodgers' cousin, John, rose to Commander in the Navy, served with distinction in WWI, established the Naval Air Station at San Diego and commanded the one in Pearl Harbor. In 1925, he led the first Navy seaplane flight from California to Hawaii, making the last 450 miles on water when gasoline was exhausted. Like his cousin, he was hurt fatally in a crash and died August 27, 1926, in the hospital at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

**F**IFTY YEARS after Cal Rodgers' epic flight, the Federal Aviation Agency formally designated the route that he followed as a skyway bearing his name. Attending the Washington ceremonies in connection with this on July 10, 1961, were Cal Rodgers' widow and the late Charles S. Wiggin, who had been his boy mechanic. They were married after the airman's death and for some years resided in Westport, Conn., and at the time of Mr. Wiggin's death, November 8, 1964, in Miami, Fla.

The historic *Vin Fiz Flyer* was repaired and given to the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, where the airman had been born. This institution presented the biplane to the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. It is displayed there today not far from the original Wright airplane. Nearby are the *Spirit of St. Louis*, in which Charles Lindbergh flew to Paris, and the *Winnie Mae*, in which Wiley Post circled the globe.

THE END



By Mike Senkiw, Agronomist,  
Zoysia Farm Nurseries

When I figured up how much our old lawn cost us, I was staggered. Spring meant spending money for lawn seed, weed-killers and fertilizers. Summer meant fighting to keep our grass green thru hot dry spells.

It was sprinkler off, sprinkler on . . . mowing and crabgrass killers. There was no end to it!

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Your Amazoy lawn stays green in spite of heat and drought. It laughs at water bans. It chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long. It resists attacks by insects and diseases.

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### LAUGHS AT WATER BANS

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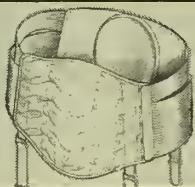
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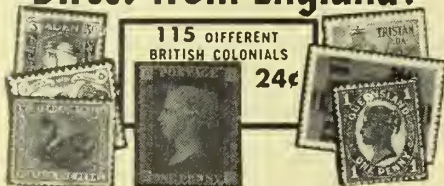
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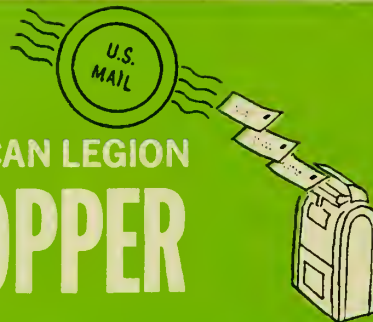
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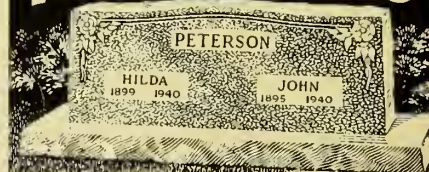
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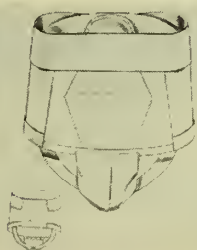
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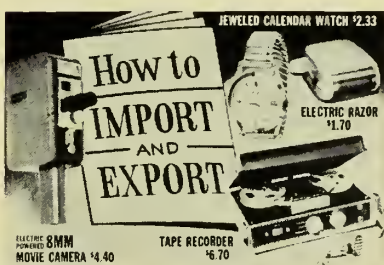
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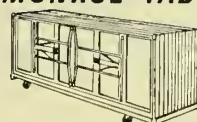


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### MUSIC—SONGPOEMS

**POEMS NEEDED** for songs. Rush poems. Crown Music, 49-AM West 32, New York 1.

**SONG Ideas Wanted.** Write with Professional Songwriters. Share royalties. Songwriters' Associates, 236 West 55th Street, New York 10019-R.

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**TOPSI Free Illustrated booklet** "How To Collect Coins." Plus large illustrated catalog! Approvals. Littleton Coin Co., Littleton 11, New Hampshire.

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**INVENTIONS Wanted:** patented, unpatented. Global Marketing Service, 2420-L 77th, Oakland 5, California.

### HYPNOTISM

**SLEEP-LEARNING—HYPNOTISM!** Strange catalog free! Autosuggestion, Box 24-MX, Olympia, Washington.

**HYPNOTISM REVEALED!** Free Illustrated Details: Powers, 8721 Sunset, Hollywood, California.

### PERSONAL—MISCELLANEOUS

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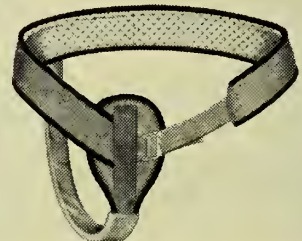
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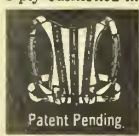
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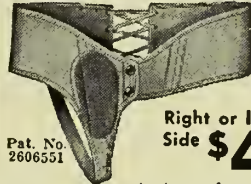


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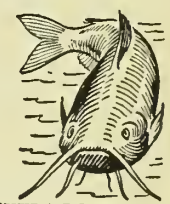
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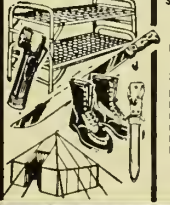
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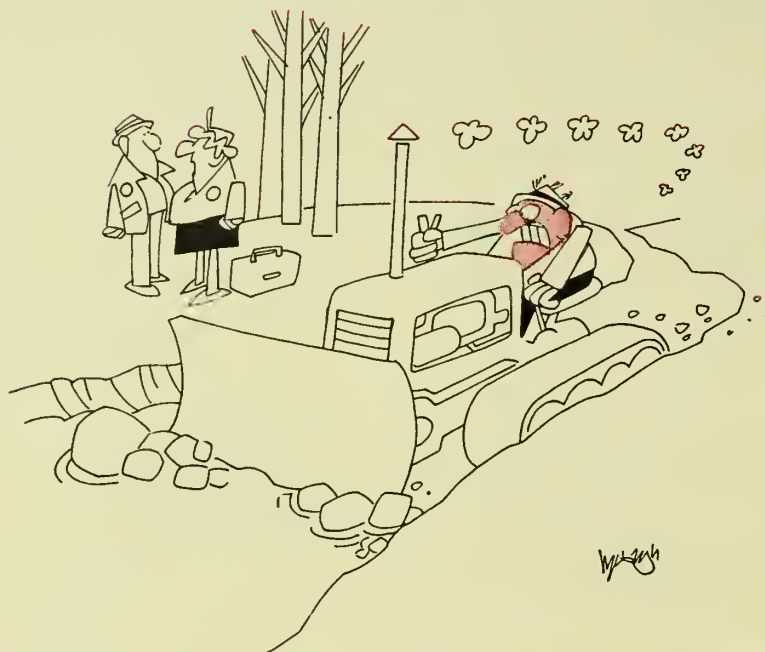
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# PARTING SHOTS



"... This trout's been making a fool out of him all week. . ."

## "GET ON THE BALL . . MAN!"

A foreman watched a carpenter working on a house and asked him why he was throwing away some of the nails.

"The heads are on the wrong end," the carpenter replied.

"Stupid fool!" roared the foreman. "Don't you know those are for the other side of the house!"

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

## SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE

Two spinsters, who had given up their city apartment and moved to the country to fulfill a lifelong ambition to keep chickens, ordered 500 hens and 500 roosters from the local poultry dealer.

"Ladies," the poultryman remonstrated, "you don't need 500 roosters."

"Oh, yes, we do," insisted one of the spinsters. "We know what it means to be lonely."

GOTTFRIED R. VON KRONENBERGER

## CLASS WILL TELL

When the black sheep of a wealthy family fell afoul of the law in the early days of the Wild West, a friend had to write to his family breaking the news as gently as possible.

He wrote: "It is with deep regret that I have to inform you that your son died here recently while taking part in a public ceremony. The platform on which he was standing gave way."

K. H. R. SIMKIN

## LIGHTHOUSE BLUES

A couple of Indians living along the shores of the Pacific Coast in Oregon became very much interested in the construction of a lighthouse near the reservation. When it was finally completed, they watched it every night. One evening a heavy fog blew in from the ocean and the foghorn atop the lighthouse blew continuously.

"Ugh," said one Indian to the other. "Light she shine—bell she ding-dong—horn she woo-woo—and fog she come in just the same like she always does!"

DAN BENNETT

## IT'S FUNNY, HA! HA!

For a Beautiful Friendship—here's the key,  
The simple and sure-fire recipe;  
We'll be true comrades while life endures  
—If you'll laugh at *my* jokes—and I at yours.

BERTON BRALEY

## PIGGY-BLANKED

One reason for the current coin shortage is that too often a penny saved is a penny urned.

S. S. BIDDLE

## SPORT CAR

John's foreign car has made a hit,  
For more details see John's obit.

COLIN H. SWEETEN, JR.

## YOUTH TODAY

Judging from the grades they make,  
some teen-agers must think they're too young to go study.

CLIFF UHLIG

## JUST PASTE

"My wife's a perfect jewel," he said.  
But now, I hear he's fretting;  
His jewel has left his board and bed  
For a somewhat nicer setting.

CLARA TRESTER

## WHAT'S HATCHING?

Whether a man winds up with a nest  
egg or a goose egg depends on the chick  
that he married.

WILFRED E. BEAVER

## APPROVED GAMBIT

Say my brain is fuzzy-ish,  
But tell me I look hussy-ish!

ETHEL JACOBSON

## THUMBS UP

The modern hitchhiker may be called  
a digital commuter.

SAM EWING

## TOLERANCE

I would be agreeable  
With every man's Belief,  
So with Vegetarians  
I have—no beef!

IVAN JOHN CLARK



Sylvia Gelsler

"I was cleaning my mind, and it went off accidentally."





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'my whiskey' to more people—and  
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